The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,369.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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or line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship ÆSIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th October, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Oct.	Leave Galle	Nov.
„ Carwar	28	„ Nerapatam	3
„ Mangalore	29	„ Pondicherry	6
„ Cannenore	30	„ Madras	8
„ Calicut	30	„ Cocoanda	10
„ Beypore	30	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Cochin	31	„ Bimlipatam	11
	Nov.	„ Gopalpore	12
„ Tuticorin	1	„ False Point	13
„ Colombo	2	Arrive Calcutta	14

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship COMORIN, 650 tons, 100 H. P., Commander J. H. Browne, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st November, at noon.

Up.	Nov.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	1	Leave Bussorah	19
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Fao	19
„ Guadur	6	„ Bushire	21
„ Muscat	9	„ Linga	23
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Lingah	12	„ Muscat	27
„ Bushire	15	„ Guadur	29
			Dec.
„ Fao	16	„ Kurrachee	3
Arrive Bussorah	17	Arrives Bombay	4

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Cannanore	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Mangalore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Coompta	Monday.
„ Compta	„	„ Carwar	„
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Cannenore	Wednesday.	„ Vingorla	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
„ Beypore	„	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.		

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 25th October, 1869.

WANTED.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING with a respectable family in a good situation in the Fort. Address 21, Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Bern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Office, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO LET, a GOOD SIZE SHOP in Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rs. 30. Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, Eighteen BUNGALOWS, Rs. 150 to 350—furnished and unfurnished.

BYCULLA.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 125, 150, 175, 200, 225, and 250.

CHINCHPOOGLY.—Five BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350—furnished and unfurnished.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 100, 160, 200, 200, 2 0, and 25 .

PAREL.—Four BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 80, 110, 125, and 175.

FORT.—Fourteen RESIDENCES. Rent Rs. 40, 5 ½, 50, 50, 75, 75, 80, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 350, and 4 0.

FORT.—Eighteen OFFICES. Rent Rs. 4½, 50, 50, 5½, 50, 50, 100, 12 ½, 125, 150, 15 , 200, 2 0, 250, 30 ½, 300, 300, and 400.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869 FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a few GODOWNS in the Fort and at Colaba. For particulars apply to Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a few BUNGALOWS at Matheran. Rent for the Season, Rs 250 to 700. Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

NOTICES.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

LANDING, SHIPPING, CLEARING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS, 23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted. Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—CHRESOPHONIC ACID, or GOA POWDER, otherwise called Sclubate Acid. Price Rs. 2½ per lb. wholesale, retail Rs. 2 per oz. Prepared only by D. F. Warden. To be had at Messrs. Thompson and Company from the 1st of November.

A superior mixture of Eau de Rose, Glycerine and Biborate of Soda, otherwise called EOSE ALPINAS, the most excellent quality ever to be met with in these markets. Price in Pint Bottles Rs. 1-0-0 per pint.

A superior quality of LAVENDER, excelling the one manufactured by Messrs. Smith and Norgate, in every aspect, will be also out on the 1st November. Price in Pint Bottles Rs. 2-8-0 p.oz.

On and after the 1st of January 1870 all the articles hitherto been manufactured by all the Chemists of India and England will be put up for sale for the benefit of the inhabitants of India and elsewhere at one-third the present prices, and for the selfsame purpose a Manufactory will be established near the Dadur Station. D. F WARDEN.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, successors to Messrs. DIXON AND Co., IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS. MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Mandi.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First "lass Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 30th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain J. W. Macfarlane, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 29th Instant.

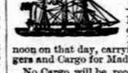
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd October, 1869.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P., Captain W. D. Anderson, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 29th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd October, 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. GOLCONDA has brought the CARGO of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. MASSILIA, from Southampton, 25th September.
„ TANJORE, from Marseilles, 2nd October.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
„ CEYLON, from Southampton, 18th September.
„ IBERIAN, from Liverpool, 19th September.

ALFRED PARISH,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1869.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ALMORA, Captain Gilchrist, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bill of Lading, to be first sent to our office for countersignature, when Consignees will also be required to sign an Average Bond, the ship having been compelled to jettison some cargo.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners ship Almora.

23rd October, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TEAK TIMBER.—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 1,500 TONS of Maulmein or Rangoon TEAK TIMBER in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 250 tons per month commencing on and from the 1st day of April next.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained by an application to the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Chief Accountant, Tenders for Teak Timber, and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December next.

A cash deposit of Rs. 500 (to be returned to those whose offers are not accepted) must accompany each Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same find further security, making a total of 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. ALFRED KING, Acting Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, Bombay, 25th October, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)!!—At the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the National Bank of India (Limited) held at No. 80, King William Street, in the City of London, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1869,

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chief Manager read the Advertisement convening the Meeting, and also the Report by the Directors to the Shareholders for the half-year ended 30th June, 1869.

The following Resolution was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously :—

That the Report now presented be received and adopted, and that an ad-interim dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, be paid to Shareholders registered on the books of the Company at this date, and that the same be made payable on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of October next.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Chairman.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the Chairman for his able and courteous conduct in the chair, and the Meeting then separated.

National Bank of India (Limited), No. 80, King William Street, E. C., 28th September, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for BILLS on the undermentioned Treasuries, to the extent of the amount set opposite to them, will be received by the undersigned, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. daily, until the amounts have been taken, or until further orders :—

Akola Treasury Rupees (5) five lacs.
Oomrawuttee Treasury Rupees (3) three lacs.

The Tender should specify the amount required.

The amount of the accepted Tender must be paid into the Bank of Bombay within two days after acceptance.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 25th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1855 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of MOOLJEE CANJEE, an Insolvent.

The FINAL ACCOUNT of the Liquidator in the above Estate, with its vouchers, has THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Attorneys for the Trustee.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1869.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT for the BYCULLA PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO. Apply by letter, or personally, to Mr. Streetos, 1, Love Lane, Byculla.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1870, just received, of all descriptions and sizes. Priced at the rate of Annas Ten per Shilling. Up-country orders, accompanied by remittances, will be carefully attended to.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 11, Hummum Street, and No. 1, East Street Poona.

Bombay, 25th October, 1869.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Have long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each	2 12	3 0
Do do. per dozen	30 0	34 0

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BOXER CARTRIDGES,

FOR SNIDER AND OTHER BREECH-LOADING RIFLES,

Are made in several sizes, viz., '577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; '500 (or half inch) bore; '450 bore; and '442 for small bore Match Rifles.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted, after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of Military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof, and imperishable in any climate.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BOXER CARTRIDGES, Nos. '577, '500, and '442, per 100	9 0	10 8
BOXER CARTRIDGE CASES (empty)	4 0	4 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), that SCRIPS for CERTIFICATES of SHARES in the DHURRUMSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited) will be issued in exchange for Certificates of Shares in the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited,) namely, one Share in the Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) for one Share in the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), on and after MONDAY, the 1st November, 1869, at the Office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, on the production of a Certificate from Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell, the Solicitors of the Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) that the Memorandum and Articles of Association of that Company have been executed by each applicant.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1869.

NOTICES.

TWO ADDRESSES will be delivered in the Town Hall at 5½ P. M., MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 25th and 26th inst., by A. WILKINSON, Esq. Subject—"The Coming and Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ the Hope of the Christian Church, and the means of preparation for that day which is at hand."

The chair will be taken by Captain Maunsell, R.N.

NOTICE.—The Executive Engineer, Colaba, will receive SEALED TENDERS, up to P.M. on the 28th instant, for RECONSTRUCTION the MUSKETRY RANGE BUTTS.

2. All particulars can be learnt on personal application, at the office of the undersigned, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

3. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the owest or any Tender.

C. MANT, Lieutenant, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Colaba.

Executive Engineer's Office, Colaba, Bombay, 21st Oct., 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION of TRAINS and REDUCTION of FARES.

On and after the 1st proximo, Trains will leave Bombay for Bandora at 6-15, 7-0, and 7-45 A.M. and 5-20 and 5-45 P.M., and Bandora for Bombay at 7-0, 8-37, and 9-30 A.M., and 5-0 and 10-10 P.M. The Train for Ahmedabad and intermediate Stations will leave at 7 A.M. The 3rd Class Fares between Bombay and Versur and intermediate Stations, will be reduced to three pies per mile with a minimum charge of one anna. For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 28th day of October, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider, 1st, the Government Resolution No. 4,311, dated 7th October, 1869, on the subject of the Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay; 2nd, the Proceedings of the Finance Committee.

I hereby also give notice, that immediately after the business of the Quarterly Meeting is terminated, a SPECIAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD, when the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1870 will be received.

C. J. WALLIS,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 20th October, 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Under instructions from the Directors in London it is hereby notified that, in consequence of petitions having been presented to the Court of Chancery for the winding-up of the Society, all premiums received after the 22nd ultimo will be placed to a separate account pending the order of the Court.

C. J. WALLIS,
Assistant Secretary, Indian Branches.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

The following notification has been issued from the Head Office of the Society :—

"The Directors of the European Assurance Society earnestly request the Policy-holders and Shareholders not to be alarmed at any of the Reports which may appear at the present moment, as they are advisedly and in-full assurance of its sound position determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the Society.

By order of the Board,

HENRY LAKE, General Manager.

"17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, 23rd September, 1869."

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation.)—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this CORPORATION will be HELD on SATURDAY, the 18th December, at 3 P.M., at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Clevcland, and Peile, Solicitors, to transact the following business :—

To receive the final Statement of Accounts and Report of the Liquidators.

To pass a resolution that the Corporation be finally wound up.

To pass a resolution as to with whom the amount of the unclaimed dividends be deposited, and with whom the Books and Vouchers of the Corporation should be kept, and under what conditions.

And to consider any other matter or matters which may be brought before the Meeting.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Ld.)

Bombay, 15th October, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND & RECLAMATION Co. (Limited).—We hereby give NOTICE, that in accordance with the expressed wish of several of the largest Shareholders, the MEETING ADVERTISED to be HELD on the 20th day of October, instant, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd October, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited,—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, will be HELD at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, at 3 P.M., for the purp se of re-cinding the following Special Resolution, passed at a Meeting of Shareholders on the 1st, and confirmed at a Meeting held on the 20th day of October, instant, viz.

"That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorised to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to a new Company, to be called the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 2,00 fully paid up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each, in such fast mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited."

If it is resolved to rescind the above Resolutions, then for the purpose of passing Special Resolutions to the following effects :—

1st. That the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

3rd. To confer on the Liquidator or Liquidators authority to exercise all the powers given to him by Section 174 of Act X of 1865.

4th. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company which may hereafter be appointed be authorised to transfer, sell, convey and assign the lands, houses, hereditaments, immoveable, moveable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, a Company to be formed with a Capital of thirty-five lacs, divided into 1,750 shares of Rupees Two Thousand each, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale the said 1,750 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees Two Thousand each in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, leases, engagements and obligations of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd October, 1869.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

Should be the First Consideration in Insurance Transactions.

The Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers :—

THE CAPITAL

of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows :—

INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 30TH JUNE, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571 11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property	33,500 0 0
£30 000 Reduced 3 per Cent. Consols	28,085 1 3
India Government 5 per Cent. Debentures	100,000 0 0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,090 17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	335,476 11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	145,590 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000 0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,160 0 0
United States Government Stocks	101,330 7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,106 11 6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks with margins, from 20 to 50 per Cent. on market values	477,195 0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,938 8 5
	£1,672,356 16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents. At 31st December 1868, these stood at £168,089 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to a careful scrutiny by Independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting :—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT,

after payment of Losses, Annuities, and Expenses of every description, have been as follows :—

Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st December 1864	£821,434 15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865	103,146 7 3
„ „ „ 1866	124,165 7 5
„ „ „ 1867	128,583 5 10
„ „ „ 1868	144,945 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st Dec., 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital	£1,122,275 8 1

THE DIRECTORS ALSO THINK IT DESIRABLE TO STATE THAT THE BUSINESS OF THE ROYAL HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY,

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

Agents for Bombay,
Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.

NOTICES.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the DEWALEE HOLIDAYS from MONDAY 1st, to WEDNESDAY, 3rd November, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1869. J. HECTOR, Agent.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank, General Treasury, Government Savings' Bank, and Public Debt Office, will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 1st, to WEDNESDAY the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive, on account of DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS from MONDAY, 1st, to WEDNESDAY, 3rd November, both days inclusive :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 20th October, 1869.

SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, deceased. Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon, or against, the Estate of Samuel Lawford Acland, late of Bombay, Solicitor, deceased, who died at Nice, in France, on the 30th day of April, 1868, and Probate of whose Will was on the 11th day of June, 1868, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Henry Prentis, presently residing at Bombay aforesaid, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required on or before the 30th day of November, 1869, to send to Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Executor, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Testator amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 28th day of Sept., 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

A LADY, the Widow of a London Solicitor, now residing in a very healthy part of Staffordshire, OFFERS to PARENTS desirous of sending their Children to England, a HOME for them, with motherly care and attention, Education and Board, also Clothing up to 8 years of age.

Mrs. S. has had great experience with children, having had a large family of her own. She is assisted by her daughter, and the Education comprises, English, Elementary Latin, French, Music, Singing and Drawing.

Boys kept up to the age of 12 years.

Terms £50 a year, which includes everything but medical attendance.

References given and required.

Address Miss. Charles Smith, Walton Villa, Eccleshall, Staffordshire.

MR. W. G. STRETTON, recently arrived from Paris and Morocco, begs to ANNOUNCE to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC of Bombay and its vicinity that he is ABOUT TO OPEN a PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT in Byculla, at No. 1 LOVE LANE, PAREL ROAD, to be styled, THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

Removed from the business part of the City, and attached to a Bungalow surrounded by a large compound, the above Studio will not only afford great facilities for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but will enable the most perfect arrangements to be made for the comfort and convenience of the Public. Ladies, especially will, find the internal arrangements and the private character of the Studio particularly acceptable.

With the experience acquired in the latest improvements of the Art from his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs. Mayer et Pierson, of Paris, together with a supply of *materiel* of the most approved manufacture, Mr. Stretton is enabled to guarantee first class work only.

The Studio will be opened about the 15th instant; due notice of which will appear.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the undermentioned Properties at BROACH, viz. :—

A piece of LAND situate at Vinilpore, measuring 54,783 square yards, with the Cotton Ginning Manufactory, Dwelling Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Tools, &c., thereto belonging.

A piece of CULTIVATED LAND known by the name of "Hukeemjee's Vuzeefa," situate at Vizulpore, measuring 36,322 square yards.

A piece of GARDEN GROUND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 4,606 square yards, with the Bungalow, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

A piece of GROUND situated in the Town, measuring 7,759 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon, known by the name of Mingvel De Souza's Bungalow.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 807 square yards, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, now in the occupation of Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 2,403 square yards, with the Dwelling House and Outhouses standing thereon, known as Ardaseer's house.

The REMAINDER of a LEASE of 99 years, dated 11th April 18-7, of the garden

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull. Prices gone down. Colabas, Mazagons, and Back Bays closed at Rs. 1,760, 1,360, and 600, respectively, for time.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 23rd October, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	8,92,700
General Treasury Balance	29,92,412
Deposits at Head Office	2,01,71,485
Deposits at Branches	19,45,130
Bank Post Bills outstanding	1,67,122
Reserve	1,28,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	6,19,615
	Rs. 3,19,17,076

ASSETS.		
Government Securities		38,56,957
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals		9,02,886
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities		12,09,622
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.		50,80,047
Dead Stock	4,67,450	
Less written off	20,000	
	4,47,450	
Stamps		6,751
Balances with Agents & Correspondents		12,57,503
Overdrafts		4,181
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office		1,40,86,769
Do. do. at Branches	43,67,2 0	
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	6,06,646	
	Rs. 3,19,17,076	

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 25.

Evans, Captain, 1-19th Regiment, to join, from England.
Bennett, Lieutenant, 1-19th Regiment, to join, from England.
Webster, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Fox, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Commissariat Department, on duty, from Nazpore.
Basevi, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Stopp, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Stanley, Colonel, Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Tweedie, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Lucknow.
Williams, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Turner, Brigadier General, Brigade Staff, on medical certificate, from England.
Carey, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.
Pryce, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Maunsell, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Tanna.
Dunsterville, Colonel, Commissary General of the Army, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 25.

Hallen, Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Fox, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Commissariat Department, on duty, to Madras.
Basevi, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Jacobabad.
Stock, Brigadier General, Commandant Bombay District, on duty, to Deolalee.
Williams, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Umballa.
Turner, Brigadier General, Brigade Staff, on medical certificate, to Jubbulpore.
Carey, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Allahabad.
Bennett, Lieutenant, 1-19th Regiment, on leave, to Agra.
Malcolm, R.C.B., Major General, Brigade Staff, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Drummler, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 23rd October, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

29th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant A. Wood, Staff Corps, to officiate as Second Wing Subaltern.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Deolalee Station Order, dated 24th September 1869, appointing Lieutenant Fiebe, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, Interpreter, vice Captain Gordon, 108th Foot.

49th Foot.—Regimental order, dated 5th October 1869, appointing Lieutenant (Local Captain) DeLacy Wooldridge, Assistant Inspector of Musketry to the regiment.

4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles).—Regimental order, dated 5th October 1869, directing Captain Comyn, Quarter Master, to perform the duties of Wing Officer in addition to his own, vice Major Bolton.

The services of No. 940 Lance Corporal H. Herbert, 3rd Hussars are placed at the disposal of the Commissary General for employment in the Commissariat Department.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

1st Battalion 8th Foot—Lieutenant L. L. A. Wise, from 15th October to 14th November, 1869, in extension to remain at Poorundhur, on medical certificate.

95th Foot.—Captain W. Fleming, from 20th October to 20th November 1869, to proceed to Poona, on medical certificate.

108th Foot.—Ensign W. J. Orr, from 1st November 1869 to 1st March 1870, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant G. E. Harris, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, from 1st November to 30th November 1869, to Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 19.)

Mr. F. S. Child, Civil and Session Judge of Tinnevelly, is granted furlough for one year and ten months, instead of for one year as previously granted.

Mr. Charles Gilbert Master is appointed to officiate as Collector and Magistrate of Nellore.

Mr. Robertson John Melville to act as Sub-Collector of Nellore.

These appointments will take effect from the termination of the special duty on which Mr. C. G. Master is now engaged.

Mr. Joseph Birdsall Jones, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot.

Mr. Edward Noel Overbury, to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem.

Mr. George Duncan Irvine to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly.

Mr T. Pritchard, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the 3rd Class, is posted to the Tanjore District for general duties.

Mr. L. Garthwaite, Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, has passed the High Proficiency Test in Canarese prescribed for officers of the Educational Department, and has been assigned a reward of Rs. 1,000.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Puckle, of the Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent 2nd Class, Mysore Commission, is granted furlough (medical certificate) for two years.

Major B. H. W. Magrath, Staff Corps, Acting Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is granted furlough (private affairs) for two years.

Ensign Andrew Henry Macintire, of Her Majesty's 109th Regiment, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the 30th September 1868, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, from the same date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following is an extract from a Military Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 11th September 1869 :—"I have to inform you that the following candidates, having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Assistant Surgeons on the Madras Establishment, their Commissions as such bearing date the 1st April 1869, viz :—Michael Edward Murphy, M. D., William Price, M. D., Samuel Matthias Tyrrell, William Hope Boalth, Joseph Backhouse. They have received instructions to proceed to Madras within two months from the 7th August 1869. They will be entitled to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley from the 1st April 1869 to the 7th August inclusive."

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH OCTOBER.

		Nom. p. ton
London	Cotton	No ship loading.
	Cases	"
	Seeds	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships "	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolams & Cut bills	£0 19s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Rice	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coolee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Depuy	Goa, &c., Oct. 22.
	Rance	Hardie	Mauritius, Sept. 17.
	Empress of India	Numerley	Mauritius, Sept. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Euphrates (s)	Sharp	Kurrachee.
	Calliope	Simmons	Calcutta, via Malabar Coast.
	Elizabeth Henderson	Gibbs	Bangkok.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Hadlea R. Cooper, Dickinson, to Moulmein.
Barque Pauline, Docteur, to Chittagong via Cochin.
Ship Contest, Russel, to Liverpool via Carwar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Corsovia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Nada to Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS

Oct.			
22	Lady Octavia	Wahab	Greenock, June 25.
	Winchester	Davison	London, July 10.
	Caranjah	Clemen	Fremantle, Sept. 21

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
20	Meinam (s)	——	——
	Oriental (s)	——	——

Passengers per ship Winchester—Mr. C. Cumberland.
Per Ship Caranjah.—Captain Harward, Mr. and Mrs. Meaghir, Mr. Brockman.
Per ship Star of Greece.—Mrs. Shaw and 2 children.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL

Oct.			
20	Cote D'Or	Bara	Calcutta.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53′ 3″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea =37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on October 23.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·875 inches
Temperature of the Air	79·8 "
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·9 "
Dew Point	69·9 "
Relative Humidity of Air	·730 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	1·2 "
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.)	86·4 "
on following days	74·1 "
Minimum do. do.	227 miles
Gen. Direction of Wind N, NE, NW, N.	
Movement in 24 hours	0·00 inches
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·03 "
Fall of Rain during the Week	21·49 "
Registered between 1st January and 17th Oct.	21·49 "
Total Fall of Rain Between 1st Jan. and 24th Oct.	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JOLLEY—October 23rd, at Military Square, the wife of Mr. D. Jolley, Harbour Master, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WILLIAMSON—October 22nd, at the residence of her son, at Gunnesh Khind, Poona, Mary Louisa, widow of the late James Williamson, of the Dockyard, Bombay, aged 75 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

VAUX—October 20th, at No 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the wife of Alfred H. Vaux, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WEBSTER—DALTON—October 17th, at the Temporary Church of the S. P. G. Mission, Ranchie, Chota Nagpore, by the Revd. J. C. Whitley, B. A., assisted by the Revds. F. Batsch, F. Bohn and F. W. Robberds, Chaplain of Hazarecbagh, George Kennedy Webster, Esq., C. S., Barrister-at-law, to Fanny Amelia Olivia Tuite Dalton, eldest daughter of Gustavus Tuite Dalton, Esq., of Eurilks, Kells Co., Meath.

CHARLES BARNARD, Clerkenwell, London, begs to inform the merchants of Bombay that he will shortly introduce to their notice the "Electro-Carbonized" Pens, recently invented and manufactured by him; and has no doubt, from the marked favour shown them, both in Europe and America, that the "Carbonized" Pens will also meet their approval; the above Pen, possess many great advantages over the ordinary steel pens, not the least of which is their not being so liable to corrosion; the points are made circular, and will not cut or spatter through the thinnest or coarses, paper. They are uncommonly smooth on the point and do not tire the hand or arm after excessive writing, neither do they leave that disagreeable cramped feeling usually experienced after writing a length of time, and will, if *carefully used*, outlast six or eight ordinary steel pens. The "Electro-Carbonized" Pens are used in preference to all others, not excepting Gold, by the principal Government Offices, Banks and Commercial Houses in Europe and America.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1869.

THE Bengal journals are somewhat exercised just now on the subject of the future successor to Sir Donald Macleod. There are two claimants for the dignity which he will shortly resign, and each has his partizans and fervent admirers in the newspapers. One party is eager to promote Sir Richard Temple out of the way of Mr. John Strachey, and the other is anxious to secure the throne of Lahore for Sir Henry Durand. One pleads that if the Punjab is henceforth to be a strictly civil administration, Sir Richard is just the man for the work; and the other sees *the* fitting successor to Sir Donald in the "soldier statesman"—we believe that is the orthodox phrase—Sir Henry. Professing great regard for his reputation, the soldier statesman is advised, by the friends of Sir Richard, not to risk its loss by undertaking the government of the Punjab; but the advice seems quite superfluous to a man of Sir Henry's ability and long experience. The intrigue, if intrigue there be, turns, we suppose, upon the question—who shall succeed Sir Richard as Finance Minister? So that "there are wheels within wheels" here as well as elsewhere.

Now the posts so eagerly sought for directly, indirectly, and by proxy, are both extremely important. We do not believe that any financier—be his name Strachey or Temple, Massey or Trevelyan—can work, satisfactorily, the cumbrous and centralized financial system prevailing in India; and we shall look upon all men, who are permitted to try their hands, as victims deserving of sincere pity. Even the rigorous, iron-handed and mathematical Stracheys must fail when they undertake the "impossible." The *mot* may be a *bête de mot*, but the thing is a hard reality, as many aspiring, self-confident, able men have found to their cost, and that of the public. Whether, therefore, Sir Richard resumes, or the future Sir John assumes the post, the result, comparatively speaking, will be pretty much the same—another victim will be sacrificed on the altar of Centralized Finance. So far, therefore, as the selection of the future ruler at Lahore may be supposed to depend on the appointment of the future Finance Minister, the only conclusion we can come to is that somebody is working hard for his own future discomfiture, and that this personal peculiarity ought not to interfere with the selection of a chief for the Punjab. If Mr. John Strachey wants to be Finance Minister, it argues great self-sacrifice on his part—a sort of leader of a forlorn hope spirit, without the excitement and the glory, and with the certainty of an unpleasant defeat. He might be allowed to make an experiment on his growing reputation; he could not do more harm than his predecessors in the execution of an impossible task.

But, we submit, the choice of a Lieutenant Governor for the Punjab should be decided without reference to the question, who shall be Minister of Finance? If the Punjab is to retain any hold over the military management of the frontier, the Lieutenant Governor or a Governor should have some knowledge of military affairs; this would be still more needful were the frontier from the mountains to the sea put under one ruler. The head of a Presidency of the Indus must either be a soldier-political, or a military-minded civilian like Lord Lawrence. In that case, whether the Punjab Frontier Force be spoilt by being placed under the Commander-in-Chief or not, whether the fringe of frontier be assimilated to the present condition of the Agror valley or not, the character and training of Sir Henry Durand seem to make him a more fitting selection for the post than Sir Richard Temple. The ruler of the frontier territory should always be a man of large and sane views of foreign policy, and able to aid the Governor General with his advice. He should be a man in whose character there is plenty of grit, one who is not likely to be led away by fancies, one who does not seek popularity. He should be able to survey our external relations from an imperial as well as a purely local Indian point of view, and should have the courage to set them forth without regard to the outcries which they might provoke from Indo-Fenians and sentimentalists. We may be mistaken, but it seems to us that Sir Henry Durand is more likely than Sir Richard Temple to possess these essential requisites. The determination to place the border under military management is sound, but it will be a mistake to subject the Frontier Force to the Commander-in-Chief. It has been raised for special purposes, and those purposes it performs; and it should hold a special position in relation to the Regular Army, and continue under the Supreme Government. Not one single soldier in India, who can be kept out of its reach, should be brought, however indirectly, within the grip of the Horse Guards. The mania for centralization will, if not checked, lead to a reaction equally disastrous, and the country and empire, as in the case of amalgamation, will have to pay an extravagant bill of costs.

LORD CLARENDON has recently been credited with a degree of political activity which is not exactly in accordance with his character. He never had the reputation of being either a meddlesome or original Foreign Minister, and he is not likely to have struck out a new path at the age of sixty-nine. Yet he is now supposed to have rambled over the Continent for the purpose of getting up a sort of league with the double object of promoting German unity, and preserving Europe against the possible consequences of war, having its origin in French ambition, or in the death of Napoleon III. Although we do not agree with our acute and able political correspondent in London touching the French alliance and the loyalty of the French Emperor to England, we do agree with him in regarding the report as apocryphal. It is quite probable that the English Minister may have done his best to bring about a semblance of friendship between the courts of Prussia and Austria, but it is not probable that the relations of those two powers can be anything more than friendly in a diplomatic sense. The Emperor Napoleon cannot have had any misgivings on that score, for he knows how strong the tendency of Austria is to lean towards France, and that the supposed ulterior views of Prussia on South Germany are resented not less by Austria than they are by France. It is doubtful whether Lord Clarendon, at St. Cloud, had any assurances to give stronger than those in the possession of the Emperor; but if he really helped the German Courts to be seeming friends he may have explained that England had no other object than the preservation of tranquillity. We feel confident that no English Foreign Minister woul commit the fault either of telling the Emperor that the Great Powers would not let him make war, or of assuring him that they would support his dynasty if it kept the French people quiet. The truth probably is that Lord Clarendon, during his Continental tour, took the trouble to find out as much as he could about the exact state of opinion at the different Courts, and his speech shows that he has arrived at a conclusion highly favourable to the preservation of peace. His judgment from the interior of Courts and Cabinets corresponds with the instinct of public opinion and the estimates of political observers. Peace will be maintained, par accidents, because it is not at present the interest of any power to enter on war. There is no need to look for any cause more occult.

WE are sorry to learn of the death of Lieut. C. F. B. Baldwin, R.E., at Ahmedabad.

THE Great Eastern, with the Red Sea telegraph cable, is to sail from Sheerness on November 10th for Bombay.

THE 4th Bengal Cavalry will leave Bareilly for Segowlie on the 20th inst., reaching their destination on December 3.

IT is proposed to have a Regatta at Kurrachee early next month. The Commissioner in Sind heads the list of subscribers.

THE "Indian Army Gazette," a Simla paper, understands that Sir William Mansfield positively returns to Europe at the expiration of his term of service.

THE Nagpore paper repeats a rumour "that a considerable docking of the travelling allowance of all officers will be another of the many retrenchments very shortly to be put in force."

MR. HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, Cotton Commissioner, Central Provinces and the Berars, is at present, we observe, travelling through the Punjab on business relating to his department.

ON the 15th instant Lady Mayo distributed prizes to scholars of the Punjab Girls' School at Simla. There were six "extra prizes" presented, the gifts of Captains Millard and Atkinson.

A MADRAS paper hears that Lieutenant Russel, Royal Artillery, stationed at the Mount, is to succeed Lieutenant Clark Kennedy as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Smyth.

LADY MANSFIELD, it is said, is likely to leave Simla about the 3rd. Her intention is believed to be to come thence to Bombay, accompanied by Dr. Bradshaw, and from Bombay embark for England.

THERE has been a rumour in Simla that before the close of the year there will a redistribution of military divisions and districts—in the territories administered by the Supreme Government, we presume.

IT appears it was Khundwa and not Kurrachee which by an order of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief was added to the Bombay district. The order as published in the Poona papers was certainly startling; the mystification was due, it seems, to a typographical error.

THE "Central India Times" says "the fiat has gone forth for the abolition of the grades of Deputy Inspector General and Assistant District Superintendent in the Police Department, and that this measure will take effect from the commencement of the next official year."

WE learn from Madras that the movements of the A Battery 9th Brigade, D Battery 20th Brigade, and C Battery 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, previously notified, are cancelled, and the following removals are ordered :—A Battery 9th Brigade from England to the Mount, C Battery 23rd Brigade from Trichinopoly to Bangalore.

THE 21st Hussars, we observe, have been ordered to proceed to Lucknow to relieve the 5th Lancers, some six weeks earlier than was originally directed. They commence their march on the 1st November. The Lancers will thus be able to be present at the camp at Meean Meer, on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE Governor of Madras gives a ball in the Banqueting Hall at the presidency town on the 9th November in celebration of the Queen's Birthday, and through the official "Gazette" "requests the honour of the company of all gentlemen in Her Majesty's civil, naval, and military services." Officers are not required to attend in full dress.

A MADRAS paper says—"Before leaving Ootacamund Lord Napier telegraphed for Colonel Orr, Secretary Public Works Department, in order to obtain the opinion of that officer regarding Mr. McIvor's bund. A large party went out to the bund on Monday, including Mr. Ferguson, an engineer from Bombay, who has been deputed to examine and report on Madras irrigation projects to the Bombay Government."

THE Controller of Military Accounts in Bengal enquired lately of the Government of India whether officers may be allowed to make remittances to England through the Government Treasuries for the benefit of their adopted or step-children. He was told in reply that step-children may be considered to come under the term children, and remittances made through the Government Treasuries for their benefit. As regards adopted children, a reference will be made to the Secretary of State.

THE Brahmins of Nagpore, if we may believe the local paper, are at present discussing in solemn and secret conclave "the propriety and advisability of eating flesh and drinking spirits." But the Nagpore paper is fond of sensational stories. It narrates in the same number that the Officiating Chief Commissioner has told a certain Deputy Commissioner that his reason for passing him over in his last administration report was "the dirty and neglected state of one of the dawk bungalows in his district"!

WE see it stated that two Government Engineers who took part, along with G. I. P. Railway officials, in a recent trial of Chanda coal, have reported favourably on it, in so far that, though its caloric generating capabilities are only half as powerful as those of English coal, still the difference in cost of the two fuels will give a saving to consumers of over twenty shillings a ton. The coal which has just been tested was merely surface coal, and it is expected that a much better description may be obtained when deeper strata are reached.

TRAVANCORE has been called a model State. We do not know whether it will be more highly thought of from the fact that a Christian may practise bigamy there with impunity. That fact we learn from the proceedings of the Sudder Court of Travancore. A Madras paper gives prominence to the proceedings, but we are not sure that there is anything to be surprised at in the circumstance that bigamy on the part of Christians is tolerated in a native State. It appears—what one might have expected—that "the Penal Code of British India has no application in Travancore, except as a guide for framing indictments and regulating punishments."

THE rumour of a contemplated reduction of the Madras army finds some slight confirmation from a Madras paper. "There is," we are told, "a sinister rumour circulating in military circles at the presidency to the effect that three more Madras regiments are likely to be sacrificed to the deficit! It is also said that His Excellency General McCleverty, as regardless of self as any old Roman, and with a noble devotion to economy beyond all praise, has recommended the abolition of his own office, and that the present incumbents of the Adjutant and Quarter Master General's will be the last of the kind that we shall ever see in Madras again—the last of the Mohicans in fact! We are not authorized to state how far these rumours are reliable."

A CHAFFING contemporary belonging to the benighted presidency tells us that "Colonel Christie, the Government tiger-slayer, is still at Ootacamund keeping a vigorous watch over the man-eaters that are known to frequent that delightful sanitarium. The gallant officer does not appear as yet to have made much havoc among the brutes, though his presence at Ooty has restored complete confidence among the givers of picnics, who were formerly always in fear that their parties might be intruded upon by an unwelcome guest. It is reported that the gallant Colonel has recently received from the Board of Revenue a large supply of salt, wherewith to season the tails of obstinate and refractory tigers. We may therefore expect to hear of some terrible execution before long. There is plenty of game if the Colonel will only look about for it. On Sunday morning a tiger killed a bullock almost close to Mrs. Rae's house at Sholcor."

THERE has been a little written in one or two papers lately about "doing duty" officers and their preference for "favourite stations." Bangalore is a favourite station, and the Bangalore paper tells us of another class of "doing duty" people which is largely represented there—D.D's and missionaries, to wit.—"With regard to the former gentlemen we don't in the least blame them for making themselves comfortable, and we invariably try to do the same ourselves. But it is singular that gentlemen of the missionary persuasion should come to the same conclusion as doing duty wallahs. We believe there are more than a dozen of them browsing about this delightful place, in addition to four Protestant chaplains, the ministers of the Wesleyan society, the Baptist ditto, and any amount of Roman Catholic priests with a bishop to take care of them. Bangalore must be a very religious place, at least if it is not it ought to be." Or rather a very wicked place, to need so many; or perhaps, neither better nor worse for them.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FENIAN DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, 10TH OCT.

A Fenian demonstration took place in London yesterday at the funeral of Martin, who was killed accidentally, and not Colonel Kelly, as was supposed.

Another amnesty demonstration has taken place in Dublin.

SPAIN.

Latest advices from Spain state that the republican insurrection in Catalonia, Arragon, and Andalusia has been vanquished. Severe fighting has occurred at Saragossa and Valentia. Madrid is tranquil.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon has accepted the invitation of the Czar to visit Russia next year.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 8TH OCT., NOON.

The Cotton Market to-day was flat.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	65,000	bales.
" " " Surats	34,000	"
" Imports of Cotton	76,000	"
" " " Surats	63,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	460,000	"
" " Surats	335,000	"
Fair Dholleras	9¾d.	

THE FIRING ON H. M. s. s. CLYDE.

WE learn that the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Comorin, which arrived here with the latest mails from the Persian Gulf, was lying at Muscat when the Clyde was fired upon by the natives. The Clyde, it seems, had left the bay for a day, and returned under sail to the anchorage at the Fort at about eleven in the forenoon. It was expected that an attacking force might arrive at Muscat about that time and the Clyde could have protected the town from their approach. A number of the Imam's men, however, fired their matchlocks at the Clyde, some of the shots hitting the sails, awnings and bulwarks. Some thirty or forty shots were fired, the Clyde's ensign flying at the time, but no one on board was hurt, and the officers were regarding the affair as rather an interesting variety. The Comorin was detained till the evening of the 16th for the Consul's despatches. The state of affairs on shore was reported to be as confused and turbulent as ever.

THE CASE OF MAJOR GLASSE.

IT is reported from Lahore that Major Glasse, the defendant in the "Ferozepore case"—a case similar to that of Captain Gillespie at Kurrachee—was tried by the Chief Court of the Punjab on the 19th instant and acquitted.

TROOPS GOING TO MEEAN MEER.

THE following are said to be the troops to be assembled at Meean Meer in the first week of February next, for the military display in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh :—

Two troops Royal Horse Artillery, viz. D-F and F-F Brigades.

Two field batteries, viz., H-8th and D-19th Brigades.

Two regiments of British cavalry, viz., 5th Lancers and 20th Hussars.

Two regiments of native cavalry, viz, 9th and 19th Bengal Cavalry.

Three regiments of British infantry, viz. 39th and 85th Foot, and 92nd Highlanders.

Five regiments of native infantry, viz., 3rd, 14th, 21st, 28th and 35th regiments.

THE VICEROY.

THE Viceroy and Lady Mayo reached Umballa on the 19th and became the guests of Major Tighe, the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa. Lord Mayo left the following morning by special train for Loodianna. From the banks of the Sutlej, he and those with him went in trollies to Phillour, where the railway contractors provided a "sumptuous *dejeuner*." The bridge works were afterwards inspected, and (of course) gave satisfaction. After the sumptuous *dejeuner* dissatisfaction would have shown a want of good taste. The "Mofussilite," which reports the facts we briefly summarise, states that "twenty additional spans will have to be constructed, so that the bridge will not be completed before another twelvemonths, but the Lahore section will be open to Jullunder on the 15th proximo and to Phillour next February, trains to Jullunder having already been run, though not for the purposes of traffic." The Viceregal party returned to Umballa by 5 P.M. and left thence by the ordinary passenger train the same night for Meerut.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD.

THE "Indian Army Gazette" says His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will leave Simla on his inspection tour on the 5th proximo. His Excellency will be accompanied on tour by Colonel Lumsden, the Quartermaster General, and one aide-de-camp. This inspection, which will be the last that His Excellency will have, is likely to be a very searching one. At the close of the month Sir William Mansfield will reach Meean Meer, where it is his intention to make some slight stay; after which, on his route to Calcutta, it is believed he will inspect all the military stations on the way, and perhaps Oude may also be visited. His Excellency will not reach Calcutta before the 8th or 10th of December. The following is a list of the stages on His Excellency's tour through the hills to Dalhousie, whence he goes to Lahore :—5th Syree, 7th Kinnar, 8th Sahee-ki-Huttee, 9th Bajuie, 10th Belaspoor, 11th Kowrie Huttee, 12th Mair-ki-Huttee, 13th Humeerpoor, 14th Nadaon, 15th Juala Mookhi, 16th Raneetul, 17th Kungra, 20th Dhurmsala, 21st Shahpoor, 22nd Sihuntah, 23rd Chubaree, 24th Chumbah, 26th Dalhousie, 28th Pathankote, 29th Umritsur and Meean Meer.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 1ST OCTOBER.

THE Duke of Cambridge has returned to London, but Mr Cardwell is still absent, so that as yet little is known of the probable alterations which will be introduced into the Army Estimates proposed next session by the Secretary of State for War. I have heard, however, that it is probable that an attempt may be made to reduce the purchase system, but only in a small degree, as it is argued that the present Minister of War will not attempt any large changes till he has had still longer time to gain confidence in his situation. If my informants are right, the rank of ensign and cornet will be abolished, and the first commission of lieutenant will be made of the same value as that of ensign. This, a revision of the Mutiny Act and the general reorganization of the Volunteers are all that Mr. Cardwell is said to propose. It is needless to remark that neither the country nor the service will be content with any such infinitesimal alterations.

Public opinion is strongly excited against the Horse Guards. The manner in which this institution has established itself as the constant foe of every progress and improvement, has for a long time been gradually exciting indignation, which has now culminated. Some time since a new book of Cavalry Regulations, was issued, which orders the re-introduction of the clumsy and antiquated pivot system of drill, which, but for the intervention of the authorities, must have died a natural death in the face of the advance of the simple new pivot system. The Horse Guards are now also accused of adding duplicity to their other faults. It is well known that they opposed most energetically the introduction of workshops into the army, but now that these have been carried through by popular opinion the Horse Guards issue orders cordially approving of them—yet it is well known that secretly all will be done to subvert a reform, which, however necessary it is to approve in public, is really detested in secret.

It may be remembered that a special committee was assembled this summer to carry out experiments with shrapnel and segment shell in Dartmoor. The committee consisted of the following Artillery officers :—Major-General Collingwood Dickson, C.B., V.C., president; Colonels Elwyn, Romer, Strange, Michel, Sladen, and Major Stirling, members; with Captain Alderson, secretary. The experiment commenced on the 15th June, and were continued from day to day (weather permitting) until the 10th July. All the wooden targets representing infantry were six feet square, and cavalry eight feet square, the thickness being two inches; in addition to this, a certain number of wooden dummies were used to imitate skirmishers. The experiments may be classed as follows :—1. Deliberate practice carried on at known ranges at lines, columns, and skirmishers, the latter acting both with and without supports. 2. Extempore practice at lines and columns, carried on by batteries manœuvring and coming into action at unknown distances either in advancing or retiring. 3. The attack of field entrenchments. 4. The trial of various natures of fuses. In order to place the two systems, viz., shrapnel and segment, on a perfect equality, the committee counted as effective only those rounds that burst either in front or among the targets, and considered as effective hits all the "throughs" and "lodges," and two-thirds of the "strikes." The results of the whole practice gave a total of hits per round, thus—

Shrapnel, with time-fuse	13·9
Segment, time and concussion fuse ...	13·2
Segment, concussion alone	27·8

The practice at unknown ranges was very irregular with both natures of projectiles, so much so that the committee insist strongly upon the necessity of deliberation in laying the gun, and the great advantage to be gained in the employment of some means of correctly estimating distance. The firing against entrenchments proved conclusively the value of the slightest cover, and that common shell fired from guns of so small a calibre as three inches are of little use against field earthworks. The number of premature explosions and blind fuses occurring throughout the practice attracted the serious attention of the committee, and, although they acknowledge that the fuses made at Elswick were particularly satisfactory, they cannot recommend the retention of metal fuses in the service. The Boxer wood time fuse gave on the whole satisfactory results. The principal recommendations of the committee may be enumerated as follows :—1. The introduction of forty per cent. of shrapnel shell, to be used with Boxer wood time fuses. 2. The retention of sixty per cent. of segment shell, to be used with concussion fuses. 3. The withdrawal of the metal service fuses. 4. The introduction of a safe and efficient concussion fuse. 5. The withdrawal of common shell from 12 and 9-pounder field guns. 6. The introduction of a muzzle-loading rifled howitzer for large common shells. 7. Prosecution of further experiments with a "range-finder." 8. Simplification in the packing of ammunition.

SIND.

(FROM A CASUAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 18TH OCTOBER.

FROM all accounts this will be a season of scarcity throughout India. Locusts on one side and untimely showers on the other have enhanced the value of cereals considerably. But for these combined causes we might have looked forward to a rich harvest in Sind. Both the early and late sown crops have suffered more or less generally, while in some localities the failure is sad indeed. The grain mart here is, I may say—as regards the essential commodity, wheat—dependent already on importations from foreign ports, principally Muscat and neighbouring dominions. Bread suppliers have given notice preparing their constituents for heavier bills. Reasonable people have accepted the notices, while others have resorted to the expedient of transferring their patronage, not however without adding a leaf or two to "bitter experiences."

The Medical Department—principal and subordinate—is just now well represented in Sind. The calls on the presidency, it is satisfactory indeed to observe, have been well met since cholera began to show itself in more than one station in the province. Although the disease in Kurrachee has not assumed an epidemic form and increased medical aid is not quite needed, yet I would not have the authorities at the presidency believe that an unnecessary cry of "wolf, wolf," has been raised. Unlike the fable, the wolf had come when the alarm was given and aid sought, but it has not yet ravaged the flock—thanks to that good and provident shepherd into whose hands we have been entrusted since the termination of the glorious Abyssinian campaign, thanks also to those who lent a willing ear to his wise alarm. We hope in a few days to be able to say that the disease has quite left us. The opportune establishment of a special hospital in a secluded spot has done much towards averting results similar to those recorded at Sukkur, Hydrabad, and Kotree. Without pretending to enter into a professional discussion of the inherent causes of the disease, I may say that as it is very generally believed that imperfect sanitary arrangements, or rather neglect of sanitary laws, has much to do in producing it, the Municipality ought in all fairness to devote more attention to the clearing away of nuisances at all times, and not, as appears to be the case, only when any particular disease is travelling towards the town.

The reported refusal of Mr. Gompertz to accept the Municipal Secretaryship on Rs.750 a month with prospective increase has aroused the vanquished competitors to reaction, and I doubt not that the acting Secretary's office is teeming with applications again. It is stated that Mr. Dallimore, of Lahore, the next best man, has been offered the appointment; should he start up and decline also, on the ground of receiving *second* consideration only, it behoves me to remark that without fresh invitations the managing committee can scarcely hope to secure the services of the right man.

Sir William Merewether, Commissioner in Sind, kindly undertook the distribution of prizes to the successful candidates of St. Patrick's school on Saturday last. A large number of people assembled by 4½ P.M. in the upper room of the new school house; among them were many leading members of society, ladies included. After a couple of recitations and singing with accompaniments on the harmonium by scholars, the several parts being well taken, the annual report was read by Father Pagani, which confirmed facts widely known showing that the school was in a prosperous condition. The termination of the report was followed by the Commissioner distributing the prizes—another song accompanied by the harmonium,—and Sir William then, in an appropriate speech, congratulated teachers and pupils on the success of their past year's labours. He congratulated parents and guardians on what they

last exodus will finally close the Poona season of 1869. —*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 25.

ANOTHER "AL FRESCO" ENTERTAINMENT AT THE POONA BUND.—The 8th "King's Regiment" very promptly followed up the example of His Excellency the Governor in giving a moonlight promenade party on Saturday evening last. The fine band of the regiment played in Government Gardens from half past nine o'clock, and a sumptuous refreshment table was provided. A large party of the elite of Poona assembled in the Gardens and spent several hours most pleasantly and happily. Thanks to Colonel Woods, and let those who can go and do likewise.—*Ibid.*

A G. I. P. ENGINE DRIVER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—An engine driver of the G. I. P. Railway has been committed for trial to the High Court by the Railway Magistrate under section 26 of the Railway Act, for fastening down the safety valves of his engine, and thereby increasing the pressure of steam beyond that at which it is fixed by order of Government. His act was considered by his superiors as calculated greatly to endanger the safety of travellers on the railway. They are certainly the best judges as to the dangerous nature of the act, but it remains to be seen how it will be viewed by a jury of outsiders.—*Ibid.*

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The Report of Mr. J. B. Peile, Director of Public Instruction, on the official year 1868-69, the operations of which he describes necessarily as a spectator and not as an actor in them, will be published in a few days—*Bombay Educational Record.*

CANDIDATES FOR MATRICULATION.—The Syndicate of the University has, at the instance of the Director of Public Instruction, resolved upon an excellent step. The Registrar will for the future publish in the issue of the *Government Gazette* of the Thursday immediately preceding the Matriculation Examination, the names of all the *candidates* whose application made under Form A have been received and admitted. The object of the publication is obvious. It will give an opportunity to all schoolmasters and tutors to detect and frustrate the attempts to evade the requirements of the University by candidates at this examination appearing in false colours, which of late years have been so disgracefully common. We anticipate the best results from the expedient now resolved upon.—*Ibid.*

RUMOURED PREPARATIONS FOR TAKING MUSCAT.

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed* is responsible for the following:—

"The disturbances in Muscat have greatly endangered its trade, and the British Government have therefore resolved upon taking possession of that country. For some days, long and important telegrams have been passing and re-passing between the Governor General of India and our Governor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and it has at last been resolved to take possession of Muscat. This work is entrusted to our Governor. His Excellency has accordingly come here, and the two frigates and two steamers of the P. and O. Company, which have been chartered, will be despatched. An English force consisting of two hundred men will be able to take and hold the fort of Muscat. It is believed there will not be much fighting required. The Wahabee Chief of Reeyad who makes attacks on Muscat will cease doing so on the arrival of the British, and all the disturbances will be suppressed."

A "TRADES UNION" AMONG THE COOLIES.

IT seems that those hard working individuals, the coolies of Bombay, are not so uncivilized that they can's appreciate the benefits (to some people,) of trades unions. Only yesterday afternoon there was a good proof of that in Marine Street in the Fort. In appears—from the evidence which was ultimately taken in the Police Court—that four coolies, whose names we need not relate, had been leading a life of industry and got plenty of work to do. But there was another gang of fourteen men and they got envious of the welfare of the fo ur. There was no great outward manifestation of the feeling till yesterday, when the fourteen accosted the four, their muccadum acting as spokesmen. "You three or four," he said, "work together, you must give unto us a share of the work which you have." But the busy coolies did not see the propriety of acceding to this selfish idea, and so they declined joining the union as proposed. The result was a regular "strike" —the muccadum and his valiant comrades knocked down one of the four with a stick and then assaulted the others till the blood flowed freely from their heads and faces. The row was stopped by a European gentleman passing and calling the sepoys, and then the eighteen combatants were taken to the Police Court. They appeared before the Senior Magistrate, the members of the smaller gang still bleeding and showing their scars, and blood as "exhibits" in the case. After hearing the evidence on a charge of assault by the fourteen, Devchuna Putramul, muccadum, and Mias Sungnum, servant, were fined Rs. 50 each, with the alternative of imprisonment for two months; Nunnoo Gokuldass, Shamjee Kuss, Bangee Kittun, Ketsee Kangee, Jairar Moorar, and Mersing Shangee were fined Rs. 20 each, with the alternative of imprisonment for a month, Ruttonsee Keesa, Mungee Meghjee, and Parpia Nangee were fined Rs. 5 each, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment. Kallianjee Ludha and Narrien Toolsee were discharged. The first witness, Narayen Gopal, ordered to receive Rs. 15, Dharsee Dewjee Rs. 10, Judha Walljee and Shamjee Pudmsee Rs. 5 each as compensation.

A SAILORS' FREAK.

IN the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, eight seamen, named Charles Herbert, John Davis, John Money, James Grierson, Charles Ford, Thomas Connon, Walter Johnson, of the ship Rialto, and another seaman named Patton, were charged with committing injury accompanied with force to the property of a boatman named Osma Rowjee.

It seemed that the prisoners had gone down to the Custom House Bunder and wished to get a dinghy to take them off to the Rialto, which they had left the previous day on forty-eight hours' leave. The dinghy-wallahs had not been very ready to comply with their requisition, wishing to get the fare first. The sailors, after some parley, got aboard the craft, seized the only boy that remained in her, pitched him overboard, and went off with the dinghy. However able they might have been to feather their own oars, they could not manage the dinghy, but she drifted away down the harbour. A sepoy meantime left the bunder and took the tidings on board the police hulk. A European constable went after the dinghy and took two of the men in his small boat and afterwards got the whole in charge. The prisoners had all been the worse of liquor, and each told a different story, and the evidence for the prosecution was trusted by the court. Some of them seemed to think the affair a good joke and were laughing over the evidence in court, but His Worship put a stop to that.

The Magistrate, in passing sentence, said he had no doubt that owing to repeated illusage the boatmen were frightened to take sailors as passengers, for in some cases doubtless they were apt to get more kicks than halfpence. If the prisoners had tendered the proper fare, and the boatman had refused, their proper course would have been to apply to the police and they would have protected them and he would have fined the boatmen severely. There might have been no policeman at hand at that very moment, but no doubt one would have been got in a few minutes. If the prisoners thought that by the mere brute force by which they had the superiority of these poor creatures, they were entitled to commit violence and take possession of their property, they would find themselves mistaken. There were some discrepancies as to who threw the boy into the water, but that he was thrown in—which was a most dastardly act—His Worship had not the least doubt. They deserved much greater punishment than he intended to inflict. He had no idea they intended to drown the boy—and if they had so intended it would have stood otherwise with them—and so the sentence would be that they should each pay a fine of Rs. 5. The magistrate directed that Rs. 5 should be paid to the boy who was thrown overboard; and directed that the sepoy who had dived in and rescued the complainant should receive a good conduct ticket.

FORT POLICE COURT.—25TH OCT.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

THEFTS.—Rama Tookaram, an old thief, was sentenced to receive six stripes, for theft of cotton, valued at four annas.—Gammoo Pattoo, a vagrant, was sentenced to receive ten stripes, for stealing a pocket-book, containing Rs. 3, belonging to Marian D'Souza—Valleed Mubook was sent to prison for ten days, with the alternative of a fine of Rs. 10, for having in his possession two copper pots reasonably suspected of being stolen.

A DIRTY DODGE BY A BRITISH TAR.—Henry Aywood, apparently a man-of-war sailor, was brought up on a charge of not paying a buggy driver. It seemed that two other sailors had gone down in the buggy to the bunder and got into a boat, defendant promising to pay the buggy fare, which however he did not do. His Worship said that as the defendant had not been in the buggy he could not compel him to pay the fare, though no doubt it was a dirty trick to get the money and not pay it. He fined the prisoner 12 annas for being disorderly.

WHERE ARE THE WATER-CARTS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me through the medium of your journal to bring to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner the very unsatisfactory manner which the watering of the roads is performed? Since the cessation of the monsoon, only the main road from Parel to the Fort has been watered; the other large thoroughfares are thirsting for water. At the present moment the Mazagon road is one cloud of dust, and it will continue so during the week that Aga Khan's fair lasts, for thousands of pedestrians, carriages, buggies carts, &c., are on the move from morn to night, and the residents are forced to swallow more dirt than is agreeable, from the neglect of the Municipality to water the roads, for which the inhabitants are heavily taxed.—Yours, &c.,

Mazagon, 22nd October. A TAX-PAYER.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CROPS IN SIND

THE Commissioner in Sind, in a memorandum dated the 12th inst., submitted to Government copy of a report, from the Political Superintendent Thurr and Parkur, on the distress prevailing in Nuggur Parkur owing to the destruction of crops by locusts, and expressed a hope that the orders which had already been given to the Political Superintendent to purchase and send grain to that district would help to alleviate the distress.

The thannadar of Nuggur, on the 28th September, reported that at Veeravow, people from foreign states had arrived with carts to purchase grain. Bajree grain was sold to them at five patties per rupee.

The mooktyarkar confirmed this information, adding that at present bajree grain was sold at Veeravow and Nuggur at 4½ patties per rupee, and even at this rate grain was not procurable.

The Political Superintendent Thurr and Parkur feared that they had not seen the last of this much-to-be-deplored famine, and, moreover, that owing to the crops having been totally destroyed by locusts throughout the desert, and also the bajree and jowaree crops on the irrigational works in the plains, most probably want of grain would be felt in the desert and countries to the east thereof. To guard against such a calamity happening, which he had reason to anticipate, the Political Superintendent issued full instructions to the mooktyarkars on the subject.

The Commissioner in Sind, on 12th October, remarks —"This arrangement, it is to be hoped, will help to alleviate the distress which unfortunately threatens that neighbourhood. Regular reports will be rendered, so that the exact state of affairs may be known, and the Commissioner will himself visit these districts with a small camp."

THE 2ND QUEEN'S.

(Deccan Herald.)

THE 2nd, "the Queen's Royal Regiment," in point of discipline and good conduct second to no regiment that was ever stationed in Poona, is now divided and scattered. Three companies recently marched to Sattara, two companies are to remain in Poona, and the head quarters with the rest of the companies now in Poona march on Wednesday next to Bombay, there to remain until further orders. It is to be regretted that so fine a regiment should be thus separated. Nothing is more injurious to the discipline of a regiment. At the same time if it is necessary that any regiment be thus broken up in detachments, the Queen's Royal Regiment will suffer less in its discipline and *esprit de corps* by such a trial then probably any other regiment in India. The officers of this regiment have occupied the highest place in public estimation since the arrival of the regiment amongst us, and the rank and file by their good order and conduct have won golden opinions. We trust we shall soon see the united regiment amongst us again.

BILLIARD PLAYING.

(*Englishman*, Oct. 22.)

MR. CHARLES HUGHES, of London celebrity, who with Cook, Bennett, Dufton and Young Roberts divides the honor of being one of the best billiard players in England, and who has recently made a tour of the Australian colonies, played his first public game in Calcutta on Wednesday night. His opponent was an amateur named Miller, well known as one of the best players in Calcutta. Mr. Andrews had with great care and pains fitted up the old long room of Douglas's Billiard Saloons, so as to accommodate about 70 persons, while leaving ample room for the players. The table was a perfectly new one, by Messrs. C. Lazarus and Co. of this city, and according to both players was as good a table as they had ever seen. Unfortunately, the newness of the cloth, as all billiard players will know, had a great deal to do in spoiling some of the best strokes of the evening. Another drawback was that Mr. Hughes was suffering the usual penalty of new arrivals in this country—a slight attack of fever,—and long before the game had reached its termination it was evident that he was only able to go on by sheer pluck and force of will. That he played the game to its conclusion, and so largely reduced the odds given to his opponent, redounds therefore in a still greater degree to his credit. Although not in his best form the marvellous way in which he left the balls, and his singular skill in making what appeared almost impossible, losing hazards off the white, sufficiently proved that he was a thorough master of the cue. Like all really great players his score by flukes might be counted upon the fingers. If he missed making what he played for, he seldom left a good break for his opponent. The cue used by Mr. Hughes was presented to him by the well-known Roberts, and has rather a fine point. The conditions of the match on Wednesday were that Mr. Hughes gave Mr. Miller 400 points out of 1,000. Play began a little after nine by Mr. Miller giving a miss in baulk. Hughes followed suit with a miss under the cushion. Mr. Miller did not score, letting in Hughes who then put together 36 in a very careful style, chiefly by cannons. Slow play and small breaks followed until the score was 53 to 403, when Hughes obtained 15. Mr Miller, who seemed somewhat nervous at the commencement, and who missed by a hair's breadth several very fine strokes, then began to warm a little to his work and scored somewhat rapidly, the marker calling the game 110 to 451; ere after a miss by Mr. Miller, Hughes commenced with a cannon off four cushions and did not leave off until he had added 25 to his score. At 145 to 473 Hughes put on 24. Soon afterwards Mr. Miller made a break of 13 in excellent style and the game was called 171 to 488. Mr. Hughes the game languished until the score reached 227 to 528, when Miller made a fine stroke for five, followed by a six and then collapsed. Nothing worthy of notice occurred until the score stood 266 to 582 when Miller failing to score, Hughes added 28 to his account, amongst which were five spot strokes in succession. At 313 to 611 Hughes made another break of 23, mostly losing hazards off the while. At 357 to 648 Hughes made the largest break of the evening—48—composed of 8 spot strokes, 2 fives and cannons. Nothing worthy of note took place till the game stood at 496 to 671 when Miller made 12 and immediately afterwards Hughes, having reached 500, play was adjourned for a short time.

On resuming both parties commenced in real earnest, and there occurred some of the most splendid play that has ever been seen in Calcutta. Mr. Miller scored breaks of 32, 5, 7 and 15, whilst Hughes scored 29, 25, 19, 35 and 19, the game standing 643 to 742. Here Mr. Miller decidedly improved in form whilst Hughes fell off, and during the remainder of the game he never recovered his former style. At 777 to 889 play became a little more lively, Mr. Miller's score steadily increasing, and at 798 to 902 Hughes made a splendid break of 42, eleven strokes being off the spot. When he left off the game stood 840 to 902. This was the nearest he ever got to Mr. Miller, and Hughes then looked like winning. Mr. Miller, however, was not to be denied, and playing with great care and finish, he, without making any very great break, steadily crept away from Hughes, until the score stood at 893 to 993, when Hughes in a final spirit added 16 to his score, and missing a difficult hazard, let in Mr. Miller, who scored the required number very easily and finished the game amid loud applause.

He was, however, careful to assure the spectators that he owed his good fortune more to Hughes' indisposition than to his own merits. Last evening Mr. Hughes was to have played an amateur, who is generally considered a better player than Mr. Miller. This evening we understand that he will play the well known Calcutta player, Moule, who, if he retains anything of his old form, should prove a worthy adversary.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 10th and 11th October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 24th to 8 P.M. of the 25th October is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 37	0 1
,, Calcutta	1 27	0 12

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.
For Hormusjee, from London.
For Merwanjee Heerjee, from Jowrah.
For Manuel DeSouza, pensioner, from Compta.
For Kursondass, Honajee Street, from London.
For Framjee, from Tuticorin.
For Amertheen, Monty Bazar, from Bangalore.
For Cowsedass Chetharbujoodass, care of Balajee Teress, from Madras.
For Vussonjee Hartany, from Calicut.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—25TH OCT.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

CHINAYA MOTASWAMY was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes on a charge of stealing seventeen pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 15, belonging to Mr. P. Towns.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations was held at Poona on Thursday last, at which there were present—His Excellency Sir W. R. S. V. Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, President; His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir A. A. Spencer, K.C.B.; the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble H. P. St. George Tucker; the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, the Hon'ble A. H. Campbell, the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; the Hon'ble Venayekrao Appa Sahib of Koorundwar; and the Hon'ble A. F. Bellasis.

THE BOMBAY COTTON ACT BILL.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was read by the Secretary to the Council, Mr. J. Jardine:—

J. JARDINE, Esq., Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, Poona.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that a special general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on the 13th instant, to consider the Cotton Bill (No. 4 of 1869) now before the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations; when, after a prolonged discussion and the proposal of three different motions, the following resolution was, on a division, carried by the casting vote of the chairman:—

"That the Chamber recognises the advisability of passing a new cotton bill, but cannot approve of the bill now before the Council in all its details: and that a special committee of the Chamber be appointed to revise it, with a view to a relaxation of some of the more objectionable clauses."

The minority on this division represent those who consider the proposed bill unnecessary and calculated to injure the interests of trade.

I am now instructed by the Select Committee appointed in terms of the foregoing resolution, to lay before His Excellency the alterations which they respectfully recommend to be made in the bill before he gives his consent to its being passed—

1. The committee consider the latter part of section 4, referring to full-pressed bales from native States being stamped with the words "Native State not inspected," objectionable, as good cotton from Native States might thereby be depreciated in value in the home market, and they recommend merely the stamping of the name of the Native State, as for example, "pressed in Bhownuggur"—which would be quite sufficient for the object in view.

2. In section 14, clause 2, the committee recommend the removal of the words, "and also with figures indicating the date of pressing," and the words, "and figures," in the second line following, as marked with brackets in the accompanying copy of the bill; also the words, "or figures," in section 15. The retention of the words objected to in these two sections would entail trouble on the presses, without being of the least service.

3. Sections 16 to 20, inclusive, propose an elaborate system of registration, which, if attempted to be carried out in its integrity, would in the busy season simply tend to the obstruction of business: in fact, business could not go on in Bombay in the busy time, unless the proposed system, supposing it to be agreed to, was evaded.

These sections would not in any way advance the object for which the bill has been proposed, nor would they benefit any interest, except possibly a few firms who lay themselves out for native consignment business, careless to adopt measures for their own protection, and likely to trust to a delusive scheme of certificates, instead of labouring to protect their true interests by seeing and inspecting the cotton themselves, when they can trust to the character of the shipper. On the other hand, the scheme would but too probably tend to encourage fraud on the part of natives who seek to consign inferior cotton, either by forging certificates or by using certificates lawfully granted, but relating to cotton other than their own. European shippers do all in their power to send forward good cotton; they invariably select their cotton, and are careful to have it cleaned at the presses; and as they stamp their own names on the bales, with a view to securing a reputation as good shippers, they are specially interested in preventing adulteration. The committee respectfully, but earnestly, recommend His Excellency to have these five sections wholly expunged from the bill.

4. In section 21 the committee recommend that the words, "or any other person," be taken out. They consider that only the officers appointed under the bill should be employed in carrying out its provisions, should the bill become law. It is also recommended that the words "in writing," be inserted in the same section after the word "require," as marked in the copy of the bill accompanying this letter.

5. Certain alterations, as marked, are recommended in section 23; one follows necessarily on expunging sections 16 to 20, and the words, "any building other than a private dwelling house," are recommended for insertion in protection of natives from being molested by inspectors in their houses, where it is well known they frequently store cotton.

6. In section 28, the removal of the words "or by some other person," is recommended for the reason already given.

The committee highly approve of the establishment of cotton markets, as provided for in section 29; but they recommend that markets when established should be made self-supporting as speedily as possible, and not be made a permanent charge on the funds raised under the bill.

7. In reference to the manner in which it is proposed to levy the fee on cotton in section 30, the committee would respectfully, but most strongly, recommend to His Excellency the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell, to levy the fee on all cotton received into Bombay instead of on the cotton exported only: Mr. Campbell's proposal is fairer in the general interests of the trade, and could be carried out as easily as the plan proposed in the bill, and it should be remembered that there are at least 60,000 bales of cotton consumed annually in Bombay by the spinning mills here, on which no fee whatever is levied.

8. In conclusion, I am to state the committee are of opinion that certain sections of the bill—such as 12, 13, and 27,—give powers to inspectors of such a serious and unusual character, that in the hands of inexperienced or unscrupulous persons they may be made a means of much oppression: they would therefore respectfully recommend that provision be made in the bill for the punishment of any inspector who shall be proved to have wrongfully or unnecessarily seized or detained cotton.

The committee further recommend the insertion of a clause in connection with sections 2 and 3, to the effect that power should be given to any magistrate or judge before whom any charge under these sections may be tired, to decide whether the act charged was committed with a guilty knowledge.

Trusting you will take the earliest opportunity of placing this communication before His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor, and that he may favourably consider its recommendation,—I have, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

A petition from certain cotton merchants of Bombay, dated 15th October 1869, relating to the Bombay cotton bill, was also read.

A petition from the members of the Bombay Association, cotton merchants, and other native inhabitants of Bombay, relating to the same bill, forwarded by the chairman of the meeting of the Bombay Association, with his letter dated 18th inst., was also read. (This petition appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 18th inst.)

These petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. BELLASIS moved that the "bill for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay" be read a third time.

The Hon'ble Colonel MARRIOTT then said—Although, of course, I shall vote for the third reading of the bill, not having certain amendments to move, I asked the Hon'ble Mr. Bellasis to propoe the third reading, to give me the opportunity of moving those amendments. Having had the honour of taking charge of the bill since the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis left the Council, a few words on my part may seem appropriate at this stage of it. I shall not detain the Council by repeating, or adding, to the arguments with which I supported the measure when I moved the second reading. Certainly, a measure could scarcely have met with more varied and mutually destructive objections than this one has. It has been alleged, on the one hand, that its provisions are so intolerably stringent that they will have the effect of putting a stop to the cotton trade throughout the whole districts, and on the other hand it has been objected that its provisions are so weak and ineffective that the bill is not worth adoption by those who favour its purpose. We have been told that we are legislating without experience or knowledge of how such an Act will work; we have been also told that we are going contrary to consistent experience of the ineffectiveness of similar legislation. Opponents of the bill have gone so far as to attribute a strong force to re-enactment, alleging that identical provisions which have been in force for years without ill consequences, will, if re-enacted, prove so mischievous and oppressive, that they would be unbearable. Lastly, we have been asked to delay procedure because those outside this Council interested in the matter were on the whole satisfied with the draft bill as it left the Select Committee, and had relied upon its being passed in that shape; and now the principal objection of the Chamber of Commerce is to the one new provision introduced into the bill by the Select Committee. The character of the procedure in this Council has been so misunderstood and misrepresented, that it may be worth while to re-state in outline what it really has been. We have existing legislation, which way effective so long as its provisions had their intended operation. But lately, fraudulent persons discovered, in the particular mode in which the provisions were expressed and framed, the means of defeating that intent. The inefficacy in the legislation was not in the nature of the provisions, the defect was in the mode in which the provisions were framed. The bill was introduced into this Council to remove those defects—I do not say that in introducing this measure nothing else was sought than to make good those defects; the opportunity was naturally taken to make such other improvements in the law as seemed desirable. But such was the main purpose and the grounding of the procedure. The Select Committee on the bill did make one considerable change in the character of its provisions. But that change was certainly not adopted, as being more directly effectual for the general purposes of the bill, but rather as a concession to the views of the mercantile body. The principle of the new provision is absolutely unobjectionable. It is that people may sell what they please, provided that the thing is not noxious, on the one condition that they call what they so sell by the right name. I admit, of course, that the inconsistencies in the objection of opponents are no sufficient proof of the rightness of the measure, but in support of that I refer to the arguments which have already been addressed to this Council in support of the bill, and which were, I trust, somewhat more reasonable and consistent than those offered in opposition. Sir, I have no misgivings whatever in voting for the third reading of the bill. I am convinced that no penal measure could be less likely to cause innocent persons to suffer unjustly under its provisions. No honest trade will be injured or its profits lessened, and although I repudiate the idea that this measure was conceived in the interests of the merchants, yet I do not doubt that in so far as its provisions shall prove effective for their intended purpose honest traders will benefit thereby. With these introductory remarks, I will review the principal suggestions now put before us by the Chamber of Commerce, and will note how far I shall be able to move amendments in order to meet the views of the Chamber. The Chamber first notices the provision for stamping cotton from Native States with the words, "Native State not inspected," and they say, "The committee consider the latter part of section 4, referring to half-pressed bales from Native States not inspected, "objectionable, as good cotton from Native States might thereby be depreciated in value in the home market, and they recommend merely the stamping of the name of the Native State, as, for example, "pressed in Bhownuggur," which would be quite sufficient for the object in view. I shall have the honour of submitting to the Council an amendment to meet their wishes on this point, although I do not myself attach much value to the alteration. In section 14, clause 2, they recommend, that the words, "and also with figures indicating the date of pressing," be omitted, as well as the words, "and figures," as the retention of the words "objected to would entail trouble on the presses without being of the least service." I think it my duty to oppose this alteration; the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell will, better than myself, explain the need for the retention of this provision. But I perceive that it is the means of identifying the cotton, and that the scheme of registration would be almost nullified by the suggested omission. The committee of the Chamber of Commerce propose to omit entirely the provisions for registration. They say that business could not go on in Bombay in the busy time under the proposed system, that these sections would not in any way advance the object for which the bill has been proposed, and that it would tend to encourage fraud on the part of the natives, who seek to consign inferior cotton either by forging certificates, or by using certificates lawfully granted, but relating to cotton other than their own. Now, as to the allegation that business could not be carried on under the proposed system, I shall leave it to the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell to answer, but I feel quite satisfied that it is unfounded. I am not familiar with the details of the cotton trade, but of course any one can understand that cotton is not sent to the press without some paper transactions between the owner and the press manager, and I do not see why there should be more difficulty under the new than under the existing system. Far from admitting that the registration will not advance the objects of the bill, I believe it will do so directly and considerably, making it less profitable to deal with adulterated cotton. As to its leading to forged certificates, I do not doubt that fraud may take some new form, but it will not be very easy to deal fraudulently with the certificates without detection. In section 31 the committee recommend that the words, "or any other person," be taken out, and that certain other alterations should be made. That objection I propose to meet by a certain amendment of the clause. I must oppose the alteration which they suggest in section 32. They propose the insertion of the words, "any building other than a private dwelling house." Now, under the section as at present, a mere dwelling house would not be liable to search, and to put in the word suggested, would enable persons to defeat the purposes of the clause by storing cotton in a building which might be alleged to be a dwelling house because one person lived in it. I do not object to the proposed alteration in section 28. As to the proposal which the committee make in reference to section 30, which regulates the levying of fees, the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell has given notice of a motion on the subject, and therefore I leave that to him. Then in conclusion, the committee say that, "certain sections of the bill—such as 11, 13, and 27, give powers to inspectors of such a serious and unusual character, that in the hands of inexperienced or unscrupulous persons they may be made a means of much oppression: and they recommend that provision be made in the bill for the punishment of any inspector who shall be proved to have wrongfully or unnecessarily seized or detained cotton." I do not think this is a reasonable recommendation. If power is to be given to any class of men to interfere with persons or property for police purposes, they must be supported in the exercise of it when exercised *bona fide*. But to say that punishment should be provided for any inspector who shall be proved to have wrongfully or unnecessarily seized or "detained cotton" really amounts to recommending that if the officers, in the discharge of their duty, act injudicially they shall be punished. The committee further recommend, in connection with sections 2 and 3, that power should be given to any magistrate or judge, before whom any charges under these sections may be tried, to decide whether the act charged was committed with a guilty knowledge. "Guilty knowledge" is a peculiar phrase, but I suppose the committee mean "fraudulent intent." It seems to me that as the magistrate can impose a merely nominal fine, the purpose of the Chamber's proposal is really sufficiently provided for. As respects the petition of the native merchants there seems to be little in it which has not been already remarked on. As regards the representation from the Bombay Association, they object to the omission of the words, "fraudulently and dishonestly," and also to what the Chamber has not objected to, namely, the restrictions placed on half-presses; they say that these should be exempted for the same reason as the full-presses are free from such restriction. But the difference of the circumstances of cotton brought to a half-press, and cotton brought to a full-press, for final export have been repeatedly explained. I now beg to move an amendment in the 4th section.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT—Does any member of the Council propose any amendments in any of the sections previous to this 4th section?

The Hon'ble Mr. MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY said he should have preferred to have the words, "fraudulently and dishonestly," inserted in section 2, but as the majority of the Council were against him on that point, he would not press the objection.

On the motion of Colonel MARRIOTT, the words "Native State, not inspected," were omitted from section 4, and the following words inserted in place thereof:—"Pressed in Native State."

The PRESIDENT said he would point out that any honourable member who wished to move any amendments in the sections, either in accordance with the suggestions of the letter from the Chamber of Commerce, or of those contained in the two petitions, should be careful to put such amendments before the Council as the particular sections came on for consideration, otherwise, after a particular section had been passed, no amendment to it could be moved.

Mr. MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY said as the views of the majority of the Council were against the proposals in these petitions he would not take up valuable time by proposing amendments.

The PRESIDENT said it did not follow that because hitherto adverse opinions had been expressed against these amendments that they would still be opposed. The Council had the opinions of the Chamber before them now, and those opinions would doubtless have weight with honourable members. If any honourable member wished to propose an amendment on any particular section he should not hesitate to do so merely because the Council had come to a decision on the point before.

Mr. MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY said he supposed it was now too late to propose an amendment upon section 2?

The PRESIDENT said he had previously hinted that honourable members wishing to make a motion on a particular clause must do so before such section was passed, and before the succeeding section was come to.

In section 12, the words "any persons" were omitted from line 1, and the word "whoever" substituted."

In section 13, line 1, the word "any" was struck out and substituted by the words "whoever being a."

Mr. MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY—Sir, I beg to propose that section 13 be omitted from the bill, as recommended by the Bombay Association, and my reason for making the proposal is, that the same treatment should be given to half-presses as to full-presses, for I do not think there should be any difference between the treatment of the two. In a busy season a half-press will be as much occupied as a full-press. I am told that at Broach, during the active season, half-presses have no time and are as busily engaged as full-presses.

The PRESIDENT—The section provides that any licensee who shall "knowingly," &c.

Mr. MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY—Yes, your Excellency, but still I think the punishment is too severe, and it is not imposed on the full-presses.

The PRESIDENT—As regards the clause being omitted, I must repeat that it provides that the offender shall have "knowingly" done the act. I therefore do not think it would be right to consent to the omission of the clause, but if the honourable member thinks that the punishment is too severe, even that objection can be met by proposing a reduction in the amount of the fine.

Mr. MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY—I thank your Excellency for the suggestion, and I beg to propose that instead of Rs. 500, Rs. 50 be substituted. I hope the Council will agree with me that the bill should deal as leniently as possible with half-pressers.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he opposed the amendment on the ground that a fine of Rs. 500 would not practically be an obstruction to an owner of half-presses; where the value of cotton pressed in a day might be perhaps Rs. 10,000, the fine would be nothing. This was fully discussed at the last meeting, and he had understood it as being agreed that the fines here imposed were very proper. But Rs. 50 would really be no penalty at all. Until he saw this petition from the Bombay Association he had never heard it maintained that upcountry presses should not be strictly controlled. As to making the same rules with regard to full and half-pressed cotton there was a great difference between cotton fresh from the fields and cotton delivered to full-presses in Bombay. The honourable member quoted the opinion of Mr. Hart, late Revenue Commissioner, an officer held in the highest estimation by the service, who went a great length with regard to the prohibition of false packing.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT observed that the licensee was to be withdrawn as well as the fine levied, and although it might be a very light thing for the licensee to have to pay Rs. 500, he would not like to run the risk of losing his license.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that when the Act of 1863 was under discussion in 1862, Mr. Robertson proposed very stringent measures being adopted, in which he was supported by Mr. Frere and Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett—the father of the chairman of the meeting of which the petition was adopted from the Bombay Association.

Mr. MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY remarked that the person charged might be a very poor man.

The PRESIDENT—But the extent of criminality of the Act is not measured by a man's wealth.

Mr. MUNGULDAS's amendment was lost, and the section was passed without alteration.

On clause 15, His Excellency the PRESIDENT said that he would avail himself of the opportunity of putting a slight verbal amendment, in order not to allow the observations of the Chamber of Commerce to pass by without remark, and to show that their proceedings and discussion—which were marked, generally speaking, with a moderation and fairness, he desired to acknowledge—had attracted the attention of the Council and received due consideration. He proceeded to say—As to those registration clauses, they were substituted for the original provisions in the draft bill by the Select Committee, with whom, therefore, the responsibility entirely rests. I may say that I myself have felt hardly satisfied that these clauses might not be found difficult to work in times of hurry and pressure of business; but I, in the first place, felt sure that my hon'ble friend (Mr. Campbell) would be the last person for his own sake to propose what was an injury to trade, and I remembered that, though they had been before the Chamber for six or seven months, not one word had been said against them. Still, to meet any difficulty that might arise in reference to them, at our last meeting an amendment was introduced as to the registration clauses, by which it was provided that, "Government may from time to time authorise, by any order passed in that behalf, the omission from the description required by the section of such of the particulars enumerated therein, as it shall be found expedient to omit, and to revoke any such order." Now, I think it is probable that the Chamber had not the effect of that provision before them at the time when their letter was addressed to our secretary. Under this provision Government may authorise the omission of every single one, or of all of the particulars which are required in the description, should they be found to interfere with trade. And if that is done the effect will be that the licensee will only be called on to mark the bale at his press and to keep a register of the cotton brought to his press and the date of pressing. Now, surely, that is not a very hard demand to make upon the licensee, for it is only in fact saying that he shall be bound by law to keep what he actually keeps now, and voluntarily in his own interest, a day-book, or in other words, the daily register. I do not think that the Chamber of Commerce saw sufficiently that this was so, and I therefore cannot say that I apprehend the difficulty arising which the Select Committee of the Chamber of Commerce anticipate. I only make these observations to show that the recommendations of the Chamber have been attended to by the Council.

Section 15 was then amended by the substitution (in the first line) of the word "Whoever" for the words "If any person."

Section 17 was amended as follows:—In line 6, the word "embrace" was omitted, and "include" substituted. After the word "sold," in the next line, the word "in" was inserted; and after the word "shipped," in the same line, the words "in and" were omitted. In line 13, the words "Any person" were struck out and replaced by "Whoever." In line 19, after the word "and," the words "any person who" were omitted, and the word "whoever" inserted instead thereof.

On section 18 there was an amendment, "incumbent on" in the first line being struck out and substituted by the words "the duty of." The following clause was added to the section after the word "void," in line 16:—

"Whoever shall fraudulently alter, or remove, any such stamp, shall be liable to the punishment provided in section 15."

On Section 21, Colonel MARRIOTT moved the following amendment:—that after the word "person" in line 2, the following words should be inserted, "authorised by him in that behalf;" and after the word "require," in the third line, that the words "by a notice in writing" should be inserted.

The PRESIDENT said these amendments seemed to be very proper, and also appeared to meet the views of the Chamber to Commerce on the point.

The section was then amended as above, and passed.

On section 23, the PRESIDENT observed that the Chamber of Commerce had suggested that the words "any building other than a private dwelling house" should be inserted in this section to avoid persons being "molested by inspectors in their homes." Now, this clause was very carefully considered on a former occasion when the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker had agreed with it as it now stood. But he (His Excellency) thought it was desirable to meet the objection which was raised as far as they could.

The section was amended as follows:—after the word "deposited," in line 21, these words were inserted—"provided that such officer shall have reasonable ground to suppose that cotton, as to which any offence under this Act shall have been committed, shall be stored or deposited."

Section 24 was omitted, and the following new section was inserted in its place:—

"24. It shall be lawful, anything contained in (Bombay) Act VII. of 1857 notwithstanding, for Government to create a separate establishment, consisting of such and so many police officers as many seem fit, whose special duty it shall be to protect the cotton trade from thefts, frauds, and other offences committed by boatmen and others along the coast, or in the ports, havens, rivers, creeks, and islands within the territories subject to the Government of Bombay. Such establishment shall be subject to such rules regulations and discipline as Government may from time to time sanction. The provisions of (Bombay) Act VII. of 1857, sects. 43, shall apply to police officers appointed under this section. Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to affect the general control of the magistrate of the district."

On Section 27, line 10, after "of," the word "magistrate" was omitted, and the following words inserted instead:—"any magistrate of police within the town of Bombay, and elsewhere of any magistrate with powers not inferior to those of a subordinate magistrate of

the petition from the Chamber of Commerce, which has been presented to us, we have been told that the Chamber consider that there is a necessity for legislation of some kind, but only yesterday there appeared a requisition in the newspapers, signed by a number of firms, who would appear to constitute a majority of the Chamber, calling another meeting with a view of expressing an opinion that further legislation is uncalled for. It would seem, therefore, that the real opinion of the Chamber is against any further legislation, and this would appear to be the opinion of a large majority, both of Europeans and natives. Except in this Council and among the officials of the Cotton Department, I have not been able to find a single person who approved of the bill in its entirety. If the opinions of those who are engaged in the civil administration of this country had been obtained, I believe they would have been found to be adverse to the measure in its present form. I form this conclusion from what has been stated to me by those whom I have had an opportunity of consulting. But it does not rest with our side to establish that there is no necessity for new legislation on this point; we cannot prove a negative. The burden of proof lies upon those who assert that there is need for further legislative interference, and exceptional penal laws, like those which are now about to be introduced. It is for each member of this Council to weigh carefully in his own mind whether evidence has been adduced sufficient to justify the passing of such a stringent enactment. No conjectural statement, however high the authority from which it emanates, should be sufficient alone to carry conviction, and without absolute conviction, of the existence of an emergency which calls for legislation of this description, no vote should be given in favour of this bill. The mere probability or possibility that such a law may be requisite is not a sufficient justification for assenting to it. There should be an absolute and positive certainty, and he who takes part in making such a law without an earnest and conscientious conviction that the existing state of circumstances imperatively requires it, will incur a very grave responsibility. And now, sir, I would entreat this Council once more to consider what are likely to be the consequences of the omission of the words "fraudulently and dishonestly" from section 2 of the bill. These words were deliberately introduced by the Select Committee, and have been as deliberately rejected by a majority of this Council, and the result is that unfortunate cultivators who have two varieties of cotton growing in the same field, may, for the simple acts of picking those two kinds of cotton at the same time and of afterwards cleaning them and mixing them in the same package or bale, be brought before a magistrate and subject to fine and imprisonment. It was stated at the recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, by a gentleman of character and position, that in the Southern Mahratta Country he had frequently seen the exotic and indigenous cotton plants growing side by side. This testimony corroborates what I formerly stated to the Council, and I would add, from enquiries I have made, there can be no doubt of the truth of the asserted fact. The Hon'ble Colonel Marriott, when he introduced this bill, declared that he could not conceive—and no one had been able to suggest to him—any good purpose for which cotton might be mixed, but it cannot be denied that such mixing may take place through ignorance or accident and without any improper or sinister object whatsoever. It was urged on a former occasion that the picking of two varieties of cotton at the same time, and the subsequent mixing of them in the same bale, would not constitute an offence under the new law; but I state it as my deliberate opinion that any mixing which is effected by human agency, accidental or innocent though it may be, will render the mixer liable to the penalties specified in section 2, and it will depend entirely on the discretion or humanity of the magistrate who tries him whether the punishment awarded will be nominal or not. In the present condition of the subordinate ranks of the magistracy in this presidency we have no guarantee that considerations of mercy will always prevail. I would put it to the Council whether any of the objects which the promoters of this measure desire to secure can justify the enactment of such a law; and whether the natural tendency of legislation of this character will not be to create discontent, alarm, and dislike to the authority from which it emanates. Have honourable members ever tried to realise what is likely to be the effect on the surrounding population if persons who have done nothing which in the ordinary estimation of society can be pronounced a fault are taken before our criminal courts and are compelled to pay a fine, which may be ruin, or to undergo the suffering or disgrace which are involved in even a short term of imprisonment? I have no doubt supporters of this bill do not anticipate consequences of this nature, but it is my deliberate conviction that if this bill becomes law, events such as I have described will be not only possible but probable. If I be right, will the diffusive benefit which may be derived from the increase of wealth which may follow any improvement of the character of Indian cotton compensate for the concentrated evil which will carry desolation into the hearths and homes of ignorant cultivators? That two opinions can be entertained on this subject is one of those things for which I cannot account. Looking at the matter from my point of view, it appears to me monstrous that here, in the middle of the nineteenth century, we should have been for three days debating whether the peasantry of this country should be exposed to the risk of fine and imprisonment for acts which involve no immorality, in order that Manchester may get more cotton, and that Bombay and Dholleras and saw-ginning Districts may realise an additional penny or twopence per pound in the markets of England. If the good to be gained be contrasted with the evil threatened, can anyone hesitate which to choose? Wealth is not the *summum bonum*, and the increase of it in a country does not necessarily augment the amount of human happiness. We all know how little good, and how much evil, was caused by the influx of riches occasioned by the American war, and to my mind nothing is more clear than that the increase of wealth may be purchased at too high a price. The abolition of the safeguards which ordinarily protect us from unnecessary and unwise interference with the operation of legitimate trade, and the multiplication of the restrictions upon personal liberty which will take their origin from this bill, constitute a sacrifice too costly for the attainment of those benefits which it is designed to confer. If the anticipations of the most sanguine of the promoters should be realised, the people of this country would be terrible losers by the exchange. To give the originators of this remarkable measure credit for the most benevolent motives, I do not believe they are on the point of committing a most serious mistake. Experience has taught us that such mistakes may be made, and a recent writer upon Indian history has remarked, "that the tree of benignant error often bears the most bitter fruit." In attempting to lay bare the causes which led to the great political convulsion of 1857, of which many of us must have a vivid recollection, this same historian sums up the character of that transaction in the following sentence:—"Lord Dalhousie—that distinguished, and talented Governor General, who in spite of the unfortunate results of some of his measures I will still call a great statesman—and points out that some of the more admitted errors of his policy originated in a want of imagination. It is a similar defect in imagination which blinds the supporters of this bill to the dangerous character of the legislative experiment which they wish to make. This is not the country for leaps in the dark, and it is far better to refrain from making laws than to introduce novelties, the consequences of which may be lamentably mischievous. I have been found fault with for calling the bill a novelty, but I see no incorrectness in the expression, for though it is the last of a series of Acts which have proved ineffectual for the suppression of the adulteration of cotton, it is unique and novel in the extent to which it goes. It is a comfort to me to think that though I may receive the imprimatur of this Council, it will still have to undergo the examination of the Viceroy before it becomes incorporated in the law of the land. I fear that I may have taxed the patience of the Council, so that I will conclude with soliciting their most urgent consideration to all the various objections which have been urged against this bill, both inside and outside this Chamber. We have a most solemn duty to perform, and I trust that the vote we each shall give, and the decision we may come to, will vindicate the character of this assembly for wisdom, justice, and humanity.

The Honourable Mr. CAMPBELL—The honourable member who has just concluded says, that in all the discussions he has heard of outside this Council on the subject of the bill, he has not found anyone to be in favour of the measure. There are many classes who considers their interests affected by it, and in their combination there is no doubt a great show of opposition on different grounds. First, there is the interest of European shippers, then that of the presses, that of the legion of native shippers, that of up-country people, and last, though not least, there is the Bombay Association, with its able and energetic secretary, to which agitation on some subject or another is a necessity of existence—(a laugh)—and from which a petition with a great many signatures attached, now lies upon the table. But to anyone who has been long engaged in the trade it is very easy to account for all this. There was a time when there was no such difference of opinion; and there are many people who tell me that the change we now see is the natural consequence of our now having railways, telegraphs, banks, and others facilities for commercial dealings, which render the interference of Government by legislation now unnecessary. But I assert that all this in no way affects the propensity of the natives of this country to adulterate—nor do I charge them with more than is common in all parts of the world where trade is active, and will be common so long as human nature is human nature. So long as profits can be made by adulteration there will always be people ready to practice it. But as to what is urged with regard to adulteration in England, it must be borne in mind that England is the great workshop of the world, and there is scarcely an article produced from raw material which is not manufactured there. But with a trade so vast, and manufactories so numerous, it would be hopeless and inexpedient for Government to interfere. In the case of all such adulteration, the principle of *caveat emptor* strictly applies, and it is useless to tell me that any person who buys piece-goods which are oversized does not know that they are so. There are other forms of deterioration, such as that of milk with water, which I say you cannot prevent; but I say this also, that if there were adulteration of any particular article, which was dangerous to the prosperity of the country, the House of Commons would soon take up the subject and apply a remedy. That has been done in former times, and it may be done again. It may be that such legislation would be called retrograde by some people, but there is a suspicion growing up that the *laissez-faire* principle may be allowed to go too far. Native gentlemen are in the habit of running away with the idea that the adulteration of piece-goods or of oil seeds is analogous to that of cotton. But I beg of them to mark the great distinction there is between that which is to be seen at once, on the surface, and which deceives nobody, and that which is ingeniously concealed or difficult to discover. In 1857 or 1859 there was a proposal by the Chamber of Commerce to get legislation extended to the adulteration of seeds; but the idea was properly abandoned for the sufficient reason that you cannot put dust or trash into seed without its being at one detected, and the buyer pays for such seed just what it is worth. The honourable gentleman (Mr. Tucker) has alluded to the necessity of there being positive conviction upon the part of those who vote in favour of the legislation provided under this bill. Well, the conviction which I, for my part, feel is positive that without a preventive Act adulteration of cotton will not only continue but will spread through this presidency and India. All experience has shown that wherever the law has been relaxed you have had adulteration, and it is because of the admitted deficiencies of the Act now in force that so near our own doors as Broach sharp-witted middlemen renewed adulteration last season. I will not tire the patience of the Council by again alluding at length to the necessity there is for this bill, for it has already been fully shown, although the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker says not. On a previous occasion I went into the subject with great minuteness, and the points of my argument may have been lost sight of from that very fact. Now, I said I would show why there has been so much change of feeling in regard to legislation on this subject, particularly on the part of natives. In the year 1842 there was a strong and unanimous opinion in favour of Government interference; a letter was addressed to the Government, signed by every leading native merchant of the day, and it was upon the basis of proposals contained therein that ultimately the Act of 1851 was framed, and a system of Government inspection simultaneously introduced. But why were such measures unanimously asked for by the native merchants of those days? Because then all the great native firms were shippers of cotton to China, and even in the trade with England, I do not think there were more than five European houses which shipped, so much was the cotton trade in the hands of native merchants. The greater part of the cotton shipped to England then was shipped under a system of hypothecation advances made by the Government, who took the bills of the merchant as a means of remittance to England. This involved an organized system of inspection by the Custom House, whose officers ascertained what the quality of the cotton was, and two-third of its value was advanced. Is it not clear, therefore, that in those days the native, as well as the European, was interested in having good cotton exported? These facts are all forgotten now, but they should not be. And what is the practice now? From one-third to two-thirds of the cotton reported is on account of natives under the advances of European houses and with banks, and what test is there as to the quality? None whatever. The Chamber of Commerce may say that if he chooses the merchant in Bombay may protect himself, but in plain terms it is nonsense to speak of protecting oneself by inspection against any evasions which the shippers like to practise. Natives will find their interest in continuing to buy adulterated and deteriorated cotton whilst there is the present system of advances. Now, I think it will be seen that this is a very different state of things from what existed formerly. As to the statement which has been made that the proposed legislation is altogether opposed to English ideas, there is one authority that honourable members like to quote on the point. I know not like quotations that have reference to times which they say are different from those we live in. But this is one from a living thinker's works and applicable to all times which I think is worth while quoting. John Stuart Mill in his essay on Liberty says—

"Trade is a social act. Whoever undertakes to sell any description of goods to the public, does what affects the interests of other persons, and of society in general, and thus his conduct in principle comes within the jurisdiction of society: accordingly, it was once held to be the duty of Governments, in all cases which were considered of importance, to fix prices, and regulate the processes of manufacture. But it is now recognized, though not till after a long struggle, that both the cheapness and the good quality of commodities are most effectually provided for by leaving the producers and sellers perfectly free, under the sole check of equal freedom to the buyers for supplying themselves elsewhere. This is the so-called doctrine of Free Trade, which rests on ground different from, though equally solid with, the principle of individual liberty: free trade is consistent with any amount of production for purposes of trade, are indeed restraints; and all restraint, qua restraint, is an evil: but the restraints in question affect only that part of conduct which society is competent to restrain, and are wrong solely because they do not really produce the result which it is desired to produce by them. As the principle of individual liberty is not involved in the doctrine of Trade, so neither is it in most of the questions which arise respecting the limits of that doctrine: as, for example, what amount of public control is admissible for the prevention of fraud by adulteration. Such questions involve considerations of liberty, only in so far as leaving people to themselves is always better, *ceteris paribus*, than controlling them but that they may be legitimately controlled for these ends, is in principle undeniable."

And in his Principles of *Political Economy*, Mill says, treating on the proper functions of Government—

"Enough has been said to show that the admitted functions of Government embrace a much wider field than can easily be included within the ring-fence of any restrictive definition, and that it is hardly possible to find any ground of justification common to them all but the one comprehensive one of general expediency; nor to limit the interference of Government by any universal rules, save the simple and vague one that it should never be admitted but when the case of expediency is strong."

And again treating a interference with producers—

If the workman is generally the best selector of means, can it be affirmed with the same unanimity, that the consumer, or person served, is the most competent judge of the end? Is the buyer always qualified to judge of the commodity. If not, the presumption in favour of the competition of the market does not apply to the case; and if the commodity be one in the quality of which society as much at stake, the balance of advantages may be in favour of some mode and degree of intervention, by some authorized representative of the public interest of the State."

Now if there is any part of the world dependent upon one article for a great export trade, surely it is Bombay, and that article is cotton. Then as to competition which, in its effects, Mill makes a condition of non-interference, I hold that it fails to be applicable to the ryot producers of this country. The immense number of producers, the minuteness of their individual production, and the necessary intervention of middlemen, prevent their seeing their best interest in the good preparation of their cotton, and quantity is their sole aim. They are not paid for quality, while the deterioration, wilful or through negligence, by ryot or middlemen, fails to be discovered by the buyer at time of purchase; and to refer once more to Mill he says that "such conduct on the part of individuals in the exercise of their freedom as is clearly injurious to other persons; whether the case be one of force, fraud, or negligence, it is the function of Government to prohibit and punish." Now, the honourable member has referred in the third part of his argument to the belief he holds that the passing of this measure will have the effect of restricting rather than increasing the cultivation of cotton, of retarding the oppration of those natural agencies which alone can be relied on to prevent adulteration and improve the quality of cotton. I can only repeat my conviction that neither railways, nor telegraphs, nor European agency will help to improve the quality of coton without the aid of repressive enactments, and that the greater the trade, the more extensive will be adulteration in one form or another. The honourable member has alluded to the danger which innocent persons engaged in the trade will run of being punished for adulteration which they cannot prevent. With all due respect to the honourable member, I cannot see how there can be unconscious adulteration. He has alluded, too, to the increased wealth of the people as not being the only thing which is likely to make them happy. That is true. But an enormous amount of wealth has flowed into the cotton districts of this country and enriched the ryots, who have had the advantage of living under probably the most advantageous tenure in the world—the thirty years lease system. It would be difficult to find agriculturists anywhere in the world so favourably situated as they are under that system and with the protection of our beneficent laws. In return for all the advantages given, Government said to the ryot that he must send his cotton to the market in the best state possible. Then with regard to what the honourable member has said about the liability to punishment of a person who has gathered the produce of exotic and indigenous plants growing together under the words "mixing exotic and indigenous cotton," it might be a difficult question, but to my mind, considering that cotton is not kuppas, but only some 25 per cent. of what is picked from the field, I confess I cannot think that a conviction could be obtained. I shall not take up the time of the Council further than to say that the statements contained in the native petition now on the table are somewhat disingenuous, particularly the one from the Bombay Association. It quotes from my speech in the Council in January last, and makes it appear that I strongly opposed the bill upon general grounds, but what I really said was that I considered an Act to be absolutely necessary, although there was some provisions in the bill before the Council to which I objected as wrong in principle. If the petition had quoted one line further it would have added—"As to the necessity of an Act for the prevention of adulteration, he would maintain it to the last, against the opinion of very many of his brother merchants in Bombay." Now, in the face of the quotation given in the petition no one would have supposed that I had added those very important words. I will only refer to one other matter. From the first, His Excellency the President said he had thought that the Select Committee provision in their draft bill as regards full-pressed might prove cumbersome, but I will only say I venture to think that it will be found cumbersome in the provisions than in the law already in operation. With these observations I venture to express the hope that this bill will not only pass through this Council, but will be sanctioned by the Viceroy, and assented to at home.

The Hon'ble Colonel MARRIOTT replied shortly to the observation of Mr. Tucker, stating that all that had been said had only confirmed him (Colonel Marriott) in the opinion he held as to the necessity for the measure. The Hon'ble Mr. Tucker was driven to strange exaggerations when he spoke of it being "monstrous" in this Council to suppose that for the sake of improving the value of cotton one penny or twopence a pound, people were to be subjected to punishments of such a severe nature.

The Hon'ble Mr. MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY—Sir with the greatest respect and difference to your Excellency's opinion I am sorry to be obliged to differ from your Excellency. I consider it my duty to vote against the third reading of this bill on the broad ground that it is not judicious on the part of this honourable Council to pass a law against the remonstrances of the people of this country and against the wishes of the native merchants and a majority of the representatives of the European merchants of Bombay. Last week when a public meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay was convened in the Town Hall to petition this honourable Council regarding the bill, there was not a single voice in favour of the proposed measure which was unanimously condemned. It appears from the petition now unanimously signed by the firms who compose the Chamber of Commerce published yesterday that a majority of the Chamber are of opinion that "special legislation on the subject of cotton frauds is unnecessary and injurious to the general interests of the cotton trade." It is extremely doubtful if the object of Government to promote the interest of the trade will be accomplished by the enactment of this stringent law. I respectfully put it to the Council if it is advisable to risk the danger of producing discontent and dissatisfaction amongst the people of this country by enacting a law which is distasteful to them and which is not required by a great many of the European merchants. I can assure the Council that people of all classes in Bombay complain bitterly against the proposed law. The public meeting held in the Town Hall on Saturday last was a faithful exponent of the views and sentiments of the native community regarding the bill. When there is a reasonable doubt regarding the propriety of the proposed measure the Council should hesitate to overrule the objections so strongly urged by the people, who are in a state of alarm at the prospect of the bill passing into law. Even if I were to waive all the objections which I have against the bill, the acknowledged fact that this Council has no authority to make Europeans amendable to it throughout the Mofussil presents a fatal objection. I fully concur with the petitioners in the propriety of their prayer that if a more stringent law be required the Supreme Legislature be moved to pass an Act which might be applicable not only to this presidency but to all other cotton-producing districts throughout India, and to Europeans as well as to the natives. Class legislation is always objectionable.

After a short pause HIS EXCELLENCY said—As no other member seems to be desirous of addressing the Council on the question, that the bill be now read a third time, I trust I shall not weary the Council if even at this late hour I offer a few observations before we proceed to give our votes on this measure. It has been so fully discussed both in principle and detail that I would gladly have given a silent vote upon it, but assertions have been made and arguments used which necessitate some reply. The Hon'ble member (Mr. Tucker) who spoke first on this question used this phrase,—that it was perfectly "marvellous" to him that such a piece of legislation as this should be proposed in this, the middle of the nineteenth century; and it might be supposed from the observations of the hon'ble and learned gentleman, that this was the first step that had been taken in legislation in this matter, that it was novel in its principle as in the character of its details, and that the bill was being pressed through with undue haste for the purpose of giving effect, without fair or sufficient discussion, to a stringent and restrictive measure. Now, seeing that at least half the bill simply re-enacts what has been the law for the last six years, and that the principle of the measure has been recognised for the last forty, I can see nothing in the bill itself, or in the legislation on the subject, that can be termed "marvellous," and I will venture, in my turn, to make this observation, that what really is much more marvellous, is the amount of misrepresentation, the apparent determination either not to understand or to misconstrue, every single step which has been taken in the matter on the part of those who have supported the measure in this Council. In the face of denial and refutation the same statements are made over and over again. We hear still of innocent mixture, although it has been repeatedly pointed out that no such mixture as is presented by this bill can under any circumstances be otherwise than fraudulent. It is said that the bill has been pressed on with undue haste. It has been before the world for months, and has been discussed here with a patience and a care unexampled. It has been considered and reconsidered till I thought we were more open to a charge of prolixity than haste. I find it to-day re-asserted in one of the native papers, that the omission of certain words affects merchants, whereas in the clauses dealing with the sale of adulterated cotton, those words are expressly retained. Even the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker spoke of "hasty legislation," and it is said that after the report of the Select Committee no one expected that the penal provisions of the first bill would be considered. But why? If the report was before the Council, so was the bill, and no one was entitled to assume that the Council would abdicate its functions and adopt as a matter of course what the committee proposed. In the same spirit the honourable member began his speech by saying that we are providing for the summary punishment of a class of men who may be innocent of the charges brought against them, but who are brought under the ban of the law by "accidental" circumstances over which they have no control. He then went on to say that this bill imposed a fine on persons so offending which would ruin them, and render them liable to imprisonment which would be disgrace to them; and that all this would happen to them on account of an accident for which they might not be in the slightest degree responsible. The hon'ble gentleman could not have supposed that the members of this Council would be influenced by arguments so groundless and unreasonable. He said—Is it possible that in order to increase the price of cotton an anna or two more per pound in value, innocent people are to be liable to fine and imprisonment? Surely it is monstrous." Well, I confess if it were as the honourable member puts it, if that were to be the result of our legislation, it would indeed be monstrous; but when that is not the object, and cannot be the result, and when nothing has appeared on the proceedings of this Council that justify the supposition that such a light, then I must observe that the remarks of the honourable member addressed to the public are far more monstrous than any provisions of this bill. With this Council there is no intention of increasing the price of cotton one or two annas per pound; there is no question as to whether an innocent man should be liable to fine and imprisonment in order to bring about an improvement in the value of cotton; but the question, and the great principle involved, is this, that there is a system of fraud and adulteration carried on by persons concerned in the trade, not only in Bombay but in other parts of the country, the result of which is this, that the character of the staple product of this presidency is being lost, the effect of which may be that which is a source of wealth to this whole country, which adds so much to its prosperity and the material happiness of its people, and which brings along in its train the improvemten and the civilization of its people, may through these causes be crippled if not destroyed. Therefore it is that the Council is asked to adopt this bill, and if the honourable gentleman does not appreciate the magnitude of the issue, he may at least refrain from thus misrepresenting the motives and action of those who would protect the liberty of the people of this country as readily as himself. I have in an earlier part of this debate referred to the views of the Chamber of Commerce, with the respect that their moderation and fairness demand. But I would say one word with reference to that passage in the petition from the Bombay Association, where they allude to certain observations made by the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker at a preceding stage of the bill, and which by an hallucination on the part of the petitioners, I am stated to have coincided in! The petition says:—"Your petitioners are surprised to learn that whilst the proposed law will apply to all native subjects of Her Majesty the Queen throughout this presidency, all European inhabitants of the Mofussil will be exempt from its operation, because, in the course of the debate which took place in your Excellency's Council on the second reading of the bill, it was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, and admitted by your Excellency, that the Bombay Council had no power to make Europeans amenable to such a law." In the first instance, I did not even understand the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker to express a positive opinion as the petitioners represent. On this point, I may be mistaken, but most certainly I never said anything like what this petition attributes to me; what I did say was that I was aware that the question had been raised indirectly and not in regard to this bill, but to another subject; and that I thought it was not becoming or convenient for this Council to entertain the objection, or to put in question the powers which they had always hitherto claimed without doubt or challenge from any one. I added that I doubted very much whether the opinion was well-founded, but that if it was, and the difficulty arose, it would have to be met by legislation on the part of the Supreme Government. And I went on to say that I could not consider anything more undesirable than that a question affecting the administration of justice in this country and connected with the police regulations throughout the land, should be thus unnecessarily and hastily raised in this Council. The honourable gentleman has again adverted to the subject to-day in terms, I am afraid, if I understood them right, less hesitating and cautious than when he last referred to it. I would beg the honourable member to consider what the effect of the course he has thus taken will be, that there is not a single European, whether, he be a drunken sailor in Bombay or a workman on a railway, or whether she be a wretched harlot in a cantonment, who, in the interest of order and decency is brought before a magistrate, who may not now, on the authority of the hon'ble member, tell him that he dare not punish them, and that a member of the Government has said that the magistrates have not authority to touch Europeans! I repeat I certainly never expressed anything like concurrence with the honourable member; on the contrary, I expressed a strong dissent from his views, and my sense of the grave consequences that might follow from them, and that dissent I emphatically express. There is only one further observation I will make. The honourable member has warned the members of the Council to beware how they proceed; and has hinted at social and political evils that may result from our legislation. He gives us credit for good intentions, but tells us that however well meant, legislation, if not absolutely required, and if it proceeds from mistaken ground, may prove disastrous. I concur in that, but I would add this: this country is just at that point of development when agitation is easily raised, and the public opinion which might control or withstand it is weak and undefined; and at such a time, opposition to legislation, however well-meant, unless it be well-founded, and unless it be justified by all the considerations which should sanction that course, and specially the opposition of men occupying the position of the honourable member, and conveyed in language, and supported by arguments, such as have been used by him, may be disastrous also; and when he speaks of this measure as one that will give an opening for every kind of corruption, tyranny, and extortion on the part of those entrusted with the carrying out of the provisions of the bill in the mofussil, he uses language that, whatever may be the result, of the bill, will not, he may be quite sure, be soon forgotten; that reflects most unjustly in my opinion on our administration, and particularly our administration of the law; and which agitating societies and the many classes who are affected by the restrictions of the law will not be slow to adopt. I have been spoken of, I am told, as an ardent supporter of this measure. It is true that I have urged upon the Council the adoption of this bill, but I have said that there are many provisions contained in it which are not in accord with the wishes I entertained; and I should observe that there are clauses which are not only not mine, but were substitued for others that I had approved of. But at the same time I have been content to adopt it in harmony with the majority of the Council, because I am certain of this, that the evil is great, and will increase in proportion as the interests at stake increase—interests involving the welfare of vast numbers of people in this presidency and not loss of a vast population at home. I believe that all those great interests are menaced by the system of adulteration against which this bill is directed, and to repress which, I believe it will, to a great extent, and without any oppressive operation, be found efficient. I do not believe—and I express this conviction with as much earnestness and as strong an impression of its truth as the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker entertains to the contrary—that this bill will produce the evil effects he says it will cause, and I believe, for all these reasons; that justice and policy and a due regard for the prosperity and happiness of the people of this presidency require us to pass it without further delay.

Mr. TUCKER—As comments more or less personal have been made on my conduct, I trust, Sir, I shall be in order in submitting a few words in explanation. I have listened with the greatest attention and deference to your Excellency's remarks, but I am unable to see that in the opposition which I have offered to what I consider a mischievous and pernicious measure, I have in any way failed in my duty. I have never attributed to the authors of the present bill any but the most benevolent motives, and the same sense of duty which has led them to press the passing of the bill, has led me, in conformity with the opinions which I entertain, to use every effort to prevent it. I regret extremely that what I have done has not met your Excellency's approbation. I would represent, with respect to what your Excellency has said on the subject of the powers of this Council over European British subjects, duly expressed no absolute and positive opinion on the state of the law, but intimated that it was doubtful whether any Act passed by this Council would impose penal liabilities upon Europeans for a new class of offences, or could make them amenble to the mofussil tribunals for other offences than those over which those tribunals have jurisdiction under Imperial Statutes. It appeared to me that while any doubt existed on this point the Council should refrain from legislation which would include European British subjects, and as the present measure was intended to be binding on this class of persons, I consider that I should have failed in my duty if I had kept back this information from the Council. I will not take up the time of honourable members by any further observations at this late hour.

On the question that this bill be read a third time there was a division, when the ayes were eight and noes three.

The votes were as under: Ayes—the President, Sir A. Spencer, Mr. Mansfield, Colonel Marriott, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Sassoon, Venayekroa Appa Saheb, and Mr. Bellasis. Noes—Mr. Tucker, Mr. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, and Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

THE LAW RELATING TO HEREDITARY OFFICERS.

MR. BELLASIS obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to hereditary officers.

At about half past six o'clock His Excellency the President adjourned the Council.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"Many elaborate preparations of Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO. Homœopathic Chemists, London.

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